

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7370.—VOL. XLVIII.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

Price One Penny.

THE INJUDICIOUS FRIENDS OF THE NAVY.

AN ingenious writer in the new *Murray* discourses lightly upon the old paradox that "the half is more than the whole." It is a thousand pities that the moral of that somewhat hard saying was not taken to heart by Mr. FRANK HARRIS before that curious specimen of the adventurous human thought of taking under the care of the *Fortnightly Review* the army and navy of the Empire. He began with the army, and utterly destroyed any chance that the cause might have had of gaining a general hearing by entrusting it to one who was out of court. A client whose solicitor briefs a disbarred counsel has good reason to complain. But apart from that, the extravagance of the plea and the obvious leaning to conscription which the writer displayed ruined whatever chance the articles might have possessed of gaining a hearing. All that was effected by the publication of the articles on the British army was to make the general public disgusted with the subject, and hopeless of ever being able to deal with the army in a practical fashion. This month's number shows the recurrence to the same fatal tactics about the navy. We do not, of course, mean in the selection of an advocate—that fortunately is a blunder no editor would commit twice. But the vein of exaggeration, the determination to have, not the half, but the whole, and the utterly impolitic fashion of jamming the thick end of the wedge against a crevice into which the thin end could have been insinuated with difficulty, all show that the cause of the navy will suffer more at the hands of its injudicious friends than it has suffered from its enemies.

Here, for instance, in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, we have a leash of admirals telling us "what our Navy should be." We do not say that they are not right. On the contrary, it is precisely because we are so much in agreement with the gist of their views that we deplore the unlucky chance that made Mr. FRANK HARRIS think of looking after the interests of the Services. For while these good Admirals have added nothing that is new or that is likely to rouse the indifferent public to the needs of the Navy, they have supplied the advocates of things as they are with a popular argument which will simply "bulldoze" the taxpayer into an obstinate refusal to listen to any practical scheme of Naval Reform. We all know what dexterous use Mr. FORWOOD made of Admiral HORNBV's declaration as to the number of ships that should be added to the navy, and we can imagine the high glee with which that astute gentleman will gloat over the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON also will warm his hands before the fire with sweet meditative composure, thanking heaven that henceforth, for a Session at least, his critics will give him no more trouble. They have spiked their guns in advance. As for those of us, in the navy and out of it, who were hopeful that with the new year we should see the acceptance by all parties of a comprehensive, practical, Imperial programme for strengthening the navy, we simply despair. Not the most inveterate opponents of a strong navy have done so much to weaken our hands as those well-meaning Admirals in the new *Fortnightly*.

When next we raise the question of strengthening the navy we shall be silenced by the reproduction of the demands of these authorities. What is the use of doing anything, members of Parliament will say, when, unless you do impossibilities, you are told on the highest authorities it is all no use? We extract their statements about the fleet as it is and as it should be:—

OUR FLEET AS IT IS.

Fifty-eight ironclads, of which 28 are more or less obsolete.

Eighty-five cruisers, 9 lightly armoured, and 27 with a speed of less than 15 knots.

ADDITIONS REQUIRED TO OUR FLEET.

SIR THOMAS SYMONDS.—20 seagoing ironclads, 40 cruisers of high speed, 20 cruisers of 10,000 tons, 100 torpedo boats.

Sir G. PHIPPS HORNBV.—30 seagoing ironclads; 250 cruisers of more than 15 knots.

Lord ALCESTER.—20 first-class ironclads; at least 40 20-knot cruisers as a commencement.

All these, mark you, have to be laid down at once. Now, we repeat, we do not say that these demands are in excess of

the ultimate requirements of the Empire. All that we say is that by putting forward in this fashion the extreme claims of the Service they play into the hands of the official obstructives, who will simply capitalize the cost of the proposed additions to the fleet, calculate the extra naval estimate necessary to keep them in commission, and then fling in the face of the House of Commons the total in millions required to execute the Admiral's programme, asking, "Are you prepared to vote so much? If not, hold your tongue, and rest content with what the Admiralty is doing." That is not exactly the end for which Navy Reformers are striving.

ABOUT THE GRAND OLD MAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.)

"Please forward me three tickets for the great meeting at Bingley Hall. I'll be there to give three cheers for the G.O.M. Shout, man, till your throat splits."

"I should like a seat near to England's great statesman, and the man most trusted by his fellow-countrymen, and also the worst abused by men jealous of his powers."

"Please to send tickets for self and son. My boy will travel a hundred miles to see and hear our noble Gladstone. A rabid Tory told me the other day Mr. Gladstone's party hated him! They lie. Never yet was the Grand Old Man so much loved and trusted as at this moment."

"Send me a ticket, and give me a place where I can see his lion face."

"Let not my seat be behind the Old Man. I want to have his eagle eye meet mine."

AND Mr. Hudson, the genial and energetic assistant secretary of the National Liberal Federation, looked very serious as he read a few extracts to give me a sample of the extraordinary enthusiasm which exists in all parts of the country concerning Mr. Gladstone. He looked serious because he is responsible for the distribution of the tickets for the great meeting at Bingley Hall, and every day the demand for seats increases. Men, women, and children are eager to hear the accents of the finest orator of the generation. Daily the little office in Temple-street is inundated with applications, which come even from the deaf and the blind. Here, for instance, is an extract which Mr. Hudson read aloud from a very touching letter which I take the liberty of publishing in the hope that it may reach the eye of the Grand Old Man himself. It ran as follows:—

FROM A BLIND ADMIRER.

I hope you will not think me too bold in writing you to ask the following favour from you. I have been a great admirer of Mr. Gladstone ever since I have been able to understand politics, and have had most of his speeches read to me. But as he is coming to Birmingham, to address the great meeting at Bingley Hall, I know it will be my only chance of ever hearing his voice. I shall not be able to see him, but to hear his voice I shall regard as one of the greatest privileges of my life. I am not able to purchase tickets for myself and guide. Would it be possible for you to give me tickets of admission, as I durst not attempt to come to get in free with the crowd?

Indeed, at present, Mr. Hudson's office resembles very much the box office of a theatre during the run of a popular play. A succession of eager applicants files in, examines the plan, planks down its money, and walks off with a smile.

"We hope to find accommodation for 17,000 people," says Mr. Hudson, "dividing that number into 7,000 seats at one and two guineas, half a guinea, and five shillings, the rest being standing room. Every town in England and Scotland will send delegates, each of whom will probably be accompanied by friends. Of course the demands upon the space are far greater than we can possibly supply. The seats for which money is paid will be balloted for, the others—first come first served. You ask me if I think Mr. Gladstone will be heard all over the building. I cannot undertake to answer you that question, but in erecting the seats and galleries we shall do all we can to reduce acoustic difficulties. Last time Mr. Gladstone spoke in Bingley Hall he had to throw his voice from one end to the other, but we intend to erect the seats in amphitheatrical form. Mexican Joe is in possession at present, but the moment he leaves the carpenter will go to work."

"You have no organ or music to accompany the songs?"

"No. But the songs will be good old stagers."

"Have you engaged any 'chuckers out'?"

"No. We shan't want any. I should like to see the man who dares to make a row in Bingley Hall that night."

Barriers are to be erected along the streets through which Mr. Gladstone will drive on his arrival in Birmingham on Monday.

During my visit to Birmingham I happened to hear of a working man who had determined to give Mr. Gladstone a hammer with which to drive the nails into the Tory coffin. This original idea led me to ask for the working man's name, and I found that he was an old friend and acquaintance of Mr. Gladstone's—in fact, no other than Simeon Shorter, who made an axe and took it to Hawarden to hand it to the Grand Old Man himself. A man worth knowing I thought; so in the evening I drove out two or three miles to try and catch him. "What an outlandish spot," I thought, as I left my hansom and groped my way up a dark lane, stumbling at every step. Then the little cottage loomed up out of the darkness, and I knocked at the half-open door of Mr. Shorter. "Come in," "Mr. Shorter?" "Mr. Shorter—that's my name." And an old man of sixty-four, wearing a gaily embroidered velvet smoking-cap, rose from his seat in the corner, asked me the nature of my errand, and when I had explained the nature of my business, he bade me sit down, produced his diary and his poems, and told me the story. He was a Radical edged-tool maker, and his employer was a Tory, who yet gave him permission to forge the axe. The morning it was finished Simeon asked for his wages, and took the train for Chester. He then shouldered the axe, greatly to the amusement of the people, and marched seven miles to Hawarden. No one stopped him, and when he asked for Mr. Gladstone he was told to wait. Mr. Gladstone was sent for and received Mr. Shorter's axe with great delight. The oak handle, he said, was symbolic of the wooden walls of Old England, the steel represented the present iron age. On the handle was inscribed a couplet from one of Mr. Shorter's own poems:—

Vulcan wrought an axe of solid steel,
For wise Minerva's cautious arms to wield.

In return for his kindness Mr. Gladstone sat down and wrote his name below his photograph, and gave it to Mr. Shorter "wet from the pen." Since then the Statesman and Mr. Shorter have corresponded constantly, and Mr. Shorter is now fashioning in his active brain the shape of the Radical Hammer which he intends to forge for the purpose of driving the nail into the Tory coffin. This article is not down on the splendid list of presents which the working men of Birmingham are making for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Church is acting as the secretary of the Committee of Working Men who have these in hand, and when I paid him a visit at his button works he told me how enthusiastically the artisans are working to finish the grand trophy, the vases, the dinner-bell, the inkstand, and the Gladstone pen upon which they are engaged. The difficulty, Mr. Church informed me, had been to restrain the ardour of the toilers, who would have filled Hawarden with spittoons, tobacco pipes, braces, and other articles for which the great statesman has little or no need. I asked Mr. Church to show me the design for the great shield of enamel, gold, and ivory which will combine the workmanship of the principal trades, but it was literally "all over the shop," the design being cut up into small pieces and distributed among the different workers.

When Mr. Gladstone visited Birmingham a dozen years ago, he was entertained by Mr. Chamberlain, not in his palace at Highbury, but in a more modest establishment in Edgbaston. It is said that the Chamberlains were the first to introduce flunkeys and silk-stockinged calves into simple Birmingham. In the good old days, Professor Goldwin Smith, in his occasional visits to Birmingham magnates, used to say, "What good, nice, simple, unostentatious folks these are to be sure. They have £25,000 a year, and I am waited on by a pretty, neat-handed Phyllis, with a smile on her cherry lips and a twinkle in her blue eye, and an attractive pertness in her modest white cap and collar—charming—these things delighted me." Note the evil effect of contact with dukes and duchesses. Ah! Goldwin, Goldwin, what changes have been effected since your time. Mr. Gladstone will not be the guest of Mr. Chamberlain next week. His host will be Sir Walter Foster, doctor and member of Parliament, who lives at Ashfield, a pretty little house in the Hagley-road, away from the canopy of smoke which hangs over Birmingham. The house is approached by a drive, and from



SIR WALTER FOSTER.
From a Photograph by Mr. Russell,
Camden Town.

the road bears a strong resemblance to Dollis-hill. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone will occupy a suite of rooms at the back overlooking a charming lawn, studded with trees. From his window Mr. Gladstone will be able to command a delightful prospect of undulating country, and secure a few brief intervals of quiet during his three days at Birmingham. If he has correspondence to conduct he will be able to work undisturbed in Sir Walter Foster's cosy library, on the table of which I saw the very pretty cameo head of Mr. Gladstone which is to be given to Mrs. Gladstone by the ladies of Birmingham. Sir Walter is a physician, but his patients do not penetrate to his retreat in the Hagley-road. He once wrote an essay on the "Powerlessness of the Medical Profession," the best answer to which is his own career.

A BRIDGE OF HOPE OVER AN ABYSS.

WHAT MISS STEER IS DOING IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

LESS than ten years ago Bett-street, St. George's, E., was one of the worst thoroughfares even among the network of low streets of which the Commercial-road forms the great highway. To-day it is one of the cleanest, most quiet and respectable streets of the district, through which a child or woman may pass unharmed at any hour of the day or night. This transformation is due in part to the devoted labours of a little band of women, gathered round the person of one good woman who, some ten years ago, began her work of love among the East-end outcasts. It was in what Miss Steer herself terms "two little cupboards" that the work of the "Bridge of Hope" mission began; the women, girls, and children whom, shudderingly, Miss Steer and her first co-workers saw living among the vilest of the vile courts and lanes of evil repute where they visited, being invited to come to one of the "cupboards" and receive, together with a cheerful meal in a bright, clean room, what human love and pitiful kindness could give to them of gentle advice and of ready aid. Thus a narrow plank was, as it were, laid across the sea of darkness beneath; innumerable weary and tottering feet have walked across it, and so successful have been the pioneers who first spanned the waters that now their "Bridge of Hope" has grown into a strong, firm structure, rising high above the turbulent floods, and drawing towards it an ever-increasing number of the weary and the heavy-laden. As on the bridge in Addison's "Vision of Mirza," those who put their feet on the Bridge of Hope come out of a cloudy, mysterious region, and some, alas! fall through hidden trap-doors on their way across, and are lost sight of in the depths; but, unlike the travellers across the bridge which Mirza watched from the high hills of Bagdad, those reaching the other side do not again vanish into the misty regions of the unknown, but gain a footing in the peaceful plains of a brighter land than they have ever trod before.

In the course of the present month the new Bridge of Hope buildings will be officially opened, but within its walls the good work of sheltering the perishing and the fallen is already being carried on, and night after night some wandering girls and women knock at the door which is ever opened to one and all demanding a night's rest and shelter. Miss Steer's object is threefold. First and foremost it is and always has been her endeavour to save the children from the wretched life, which is not life, in the filthy dens constituting the "homes" of the little ones, and in this part of her work she has been very successful, for hundreds of girls, now leading useful lives as domestic servants, have been passed through her Preventive Home, situated at a little distance from the main building. At the present moment some sixteen girls, varying in age from five to fifteen, are in the shelter of this home; children, not a few of whom have already been in the police-courts, and all of whom have been brought out of the most abject misery and destitution. Some of them have parents living, but those who have not are almost better off, for it not unfrequently happens that the same mother who now heartlessly and carelessly gives up her child will in a few years, when the girl is able to earn some money, compel her to come back to her, a proceeding against which there is no remedy. But with this and other disadvantages and disappointments Miss Steer continues her work among the children with never-failing courage and energy; and surely, wherever a girl may afterwards go, the time passed in the pleasant home, sitting in a bright room, taking her meals in a decent manner, sleeping in a clean bed, being instructed in cleanliness and industry, as well as in the way in which she should go, can never be entirely forgotten. After having been at the home for some little time, the children are drafted off to other permanent homes, from which some are emigrated, and others put out to domestic service, or taught some other occupation by which they can maintain themselves.

The second branch of the work is the "Refuge," in which girls and women are received who are willing to turn away from their lives of folly. Sick and worn and wretched they come, often only when on the brink of despair, but from the Bridge of Hope a tender hand is held out to them; those who are ill are cared for at the little hospital, which, though situated in a separate building, is in close connection with the central mission building; others, whose cases are such as to require hospital treatment, are taken to a hospital, and afterwards received in the refuge, where, together with others of the same class, they are kept busy with laundry work—a complete laundry with every convenience forming part of the new building—or they will in the course of time have places as domestic servants procured for them. What the refuge is to these girls and women cannot be told in words, and only those who are acquainted with the whole pitiful history of its inmates can form a correct idea of its importance and usefulness. They are accustomed to cheerful, constant industry; their day's work begins with a short prayer in a little room specially set apart for the purpose of united "family" worship, a room which not very long ago was the bar of a notorious public-house, where a murder was committed on the exact spot where now the girls kneel down each morning and each evening, while Miss Steer, surrounded by her little staff of workers and visitors, prays in a low voice to the "Father of them all."

The manner, by the way, in which workers are drawn to the mission, is as unique as it is admirable. In the new building there are a number of airy, comfortably furnished bedrooms, a charming sitting-room and a dining-room, adapted to the needs of a large family. Some of the rooms are occupied by a little staff of paid assistants—the matron of each department sleeping in a cubicle among her charges—and the remaining rooms are destined for the reception of ladies who pay a little for their board and lodging, and are at the same time willing to help in the work during their stay. To ladies wishing to train for missionary service no better opportunity could be offered, for here they have all the chief features of a missionary's work: the care of the young and the sick, of the weak and the fallen, and the teaching and counselling of all who come under their care. Nor need they confine their labours to the protégées of the mission, for it is also part of the work to visit all the courts and lanes of the immediate neighbourhood, to hold mothers' meetings, to gather into the bright

little mission hall any one who will come, and to feed the hungry and clothe the naked as far as it is possible to do so. Old clothes, it should here be mentioned, are always hailed with delight by the ladies whose lives are spent among those who hardly know what it is to be clothed in aught but rags and tatters, and just now, with winter coming, the demand for boots, jackets, and underclothing is again very great.

One prominent feature of the Bridge of Hope Mission is the Night shelter, into which homeless girls and women are taken at whatever time of night they may seek admittance. In the new building a large room has been set apart for this purpose, where a clean, warm resting-place, warm food, and the best help and advice which experienced women can give, are extended to each and all. Each "case" is treated individually; and none of the applicants goes away without having had a kind hand stretched out to her. The tales of suffering and of woe poured daily into the ears of Miss Jones, the lady who is at the head of this branch of the work, are quite heartrending; but there are also many instances in which the night shelter has evidently been the means of saving girls from certain perdition. The following is only one of the numerous instances of this kind. Some time ago a fresh young country girl who had come from Tunbridge to live as domestic servant with a lady in London, went home for the day to see her parents. In the evening she missed her train to town, and consequently did not get back as soon as she expected to do. At 11 P.M., however, she was at her mistress's door, but that door was only opened to her for her bundle of clothes to be handed out, with the remark that, since she could not be home in time, she could now go where she came from. There the girl stood at midnight, a perfect stranger in London, and with only a few shillings in her pocket, which she dared not spend in obtaining a bed, even if she had known where to obtain one, as without it she would have no money on the morrow to pay her railway journey down home. As she stood on the pavement, crying, and holding her bundle, a policeman came up, and to him she told her story. He advised her to put her clothes into a public-house at the corner of the street, where they would be safe, and then look out for a bed. About 2 A.M. she knocked at the door of the night shelter; next morning her tale was verified, and she was safely seen on her way to Tunbridge.

Another time early this month the bell was rung and a middle-aged woman and a young girl presented themselves. They had both slept in the Whitechapel casual ward. The woman had taken compassion on the girl, who said she was fatherless, motherless, and friendless, and brought her to the "Bridge of Hope," where some year and a half ago her own little daughter had been sheltered. Miss Jones listened to the girl's story, but felt instinctively it was untrue, so waited till the girl would trust her. At last it came out: "I want to tell you the truth. I have run away from home. I know that my mother is fretting her heart out for me." They communicated with the mother and she came at once. "When I got your post-card, 'Your child is safe,' I felt my heart would break with joy. With these terrible murders about, I knew it was somebody's daughter, and I feared the next might be mine."

A bright and cheerful mission hall, attached to the Bett-street premises, and which was formerly one of the ill-famed dancing-saloons of the district, gives the lady workers another opportunity of gathering together, not only the women and girls, but sometimes outsiders, and there a little community gathers after the day's work is over, for such recreation as is consistent with the spirit of the mission work.

"Let it be the work only, and not the workers, which is put before the public," said Miss Steer to our representative as they went round together inspecting the work. "If more people knew of the work, they would help us to carry it on by giving us more means to do so." But who could speak of the Bridge of Hope Mission and not put forward its founder, who is the very soul of it, who is acquainted with each individual case in her homes, and ever urging on others and practising herself the doctrine that the lost and the perishing must be reclaimed by efforts at humanizing them, not by many words, but by deeds and actions, although they may often only bear fruit after many days; but who is also keenly alive as to the price of fish and meat and other provisions—who does not fear that she is rousing the evil spirit of vanity in the children by telling them that "next Sunday they shall have new hats, brown ones, and much prettier ones than they are wearing now," and under whose leadership, in fact, the little republic in Bett-street has become a body conducted on the most excellent social and economic as well as philanthropic principles?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUEEN v. JAMES YOUNG.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is not quite correct to represent (as certainly might be implied by your report and comments on the above case) that the defendant escaped scot free. On the contrary, I said, in reply to the learned judge, that though I did not ask for a verdict for *felonious* wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, I must put the case as one of *unlawful* wounding at any rate. My able friends, Mr. Sutherst and Mr. Corrie Grant, at once recognized the utter hopelessness of contending that there had not been an *unlawful* wounding, and a verdict of guilty of unlawful wounding was returned and recorded against the prisoner. I for one rejoice in the course pursued by the learned judge in releasing Mr. Young on his recognizances to keep the peace. And allow me to add that not only Mr. Young and his family, but the whole community, ought to be greatly indebted to you for your able efforts on his behalf. The prisoner from the very first had my sincere *personal* sympathy, and I think I can truly say that at no time did I ever show any disposition to exceed the strict lines of my professional duty, which put upon me the painful task of conducting the prosecution.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

M. KEITH FRITH,
Senior Counsel for the Prosecution
of James Young.

2, Middle Temple-lane, Temple, E.C., Oct. 29.

THREE HUNDRED MILES IN ONE DAY ON A BICYCLE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. P. A. NIX, WHO HAS JUST BEATEN THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS RECORD.

MOST of our readers are aware of the vast improvements that have been made in cycles of all kinds during the past few years, but probably few except those who are themselves cyclists know what almost incredible feats are now accomplished on them. Hearing that Mr. P. A. Nix, of the Brixton Ramblers' Club, had beaten the twenty-four hours record by covering no less than three hundred miles in that time, we asked that gentleman to call upon us, and had the following conversation with him. Mr. Nix is an unassuming gentleman of medium height and average build, and looks rather pale and drawn, but he informed us that this is his normal appearance, and is not attributable to his recent exertions. There is at first sight nothing to indicate the exceptional athlete, and we should judge that his success is largely due to his dogged determination and pluck and to the excellence of the machine ridden.

"I understand, Mr. Nix," said our representative, "that you have succeeded in beating the twenty-four hours road record. Is this correct?"

"Yes, I have managed to cover from 299 to 301 miles, or four to six miles further than the previous record, which has now stood two years."

"How is it you are not sure of the exact distance?"

"There is always some difficulty in ascertaining this on routes where the milestones are not consecutive, but I have gone carefully over the matter with Mr. Finlay Macrae, secretary of the National Cyclists' Union, who probably knows as much about the subject as any man in England, and so far we make the distance almost exactly 300, but there are still two parts of the route to be carefully checked, probably by actual measurement, which may make a difference of a mile either way. Still, I think it is likely to prove fully 300 at the least."

"What was your route?"

"Stated briefly, it was from Hitchin to King's Lynn, via Peterborough, and back to Hitchin, with detours from Gortford Bridge to Bedford and back, and from Wisbech to St. Ives and back, and to Lynn and back by another road. According to the rules of the Roads Record Association, no portion of the route must be covered more than twice—that is, 'out and home.'"

"How do you manage to substantiate the fact of your having covered the distance?"

"I was accompanied the greater part of the way by one or more riders, besides which I took 'checks' at many points, signing my name in the presence of witnesses. No one who takes the trouble to investigate the matter will doubt my having done the ride I am sure."

"To an outsider it seems almost incredible. Why, if ridden straightforward the distance would take you half the length of England."

"Yes; the distance is equal to that from London to Land's End. From London to Newcastle is only 270 miles, and 300 would take one nearly to the Border. Or it would take one from London to Liverpool or Manchester and more than half way back."

"How is it that such routes are not chosen?"

"Because the roads are not good enough for a 'record' ride. It is much to be regretted that the roads are not uniformly good. If all the roads in England were as good as that from, say, Hitchin to Peterborough, there would be many thousands more cyclists, and their average mileage per year would be greatly increased. I wish you would some day interview the secretary of the Roads Improvement Association on this subject. They are doing good work in this direction."

"Did you take much rest during your ride?"

"No. There is not much time for that when the average pace, including stoppages, must be 12½ miles per hour in order to cover the distance. I was probably out of the saddle altogether about 1½ hour during the twenty-four. I did not dismount from Wisbech to the finish—namely, 76 miles—which I think is 'record' in a twenty-four hours' ride."

"What machine did you ride?"

"A 42 in. 'Geared Facile' geared to 63 in."

"What is the peculiarity of this machine?"

"The 'Facile' is a very well known machine, and has always held a high position as a roadster. It has a vertical instead of a rotary action for the feet, and the gearing is effected by 'Sun and Planet' gear instead of by chains."

"Do you prefer this machine to one with rotary action?"

"I ride an 'ordinary' bicycle or a 'Geared Facile' indifferently; but I certainly prefer the latter for long distance riding. I don't think the action is so tiring as the rotary, and taken altogether I think it is the best roadster, especially for touring. Nearly all my long distance rides have been made on a 'Facile.'"

"Then this is by no means your first attempt?"

"Oh! no. I have probably ridden as many twenty-four hours' rides as any one."

"What was your previous best performance?"

"I made an attempt at the 300 a few weeks ago, and I then covered 281 miles over a more difficult road, with a good many hills to climb. In 1884 I twice rode 234 miles in twenty-four hours; in 1885, I rode 254 and 236; in 1887, 246, under unfavourable circumstances; and this year, 281 and 300. So altogether I have ridden 1,785 miles in seven days."

"What is your age, Mr. Nix?"

"I am just twenty-five, and have been a cyclist for nine years."

"Do you train hard for such a ride?"

"No, nothing beyond my usual riding and a little extra care about food, &c.; but I am generally in pretty good training, though, perhaps, I don't look it."

"Do you smoke, or drink alcohol?"

"As regards smoking, I am in the tobacco trade, and my friends tell me I smoke too much. I drink very little."

"What do you mostly take during a long ride?"

"Almost anything that comes handy. Chops and steaks, beef tea and jelly, tea and milk; not much alcoholic drink until close to the finish."

"Do you feel any the worse for so great an exertion?"

"No. I never feel better than a day or two after a twenty-four hours' ride."

"Do you think your present ride will be beaten?"

"Undoubtedly. It may stand for several years, or it may be beaten next year: it is not likely to be beaten this year."

"How long has the previous record stood?"

"About two years; a great number of attempts have been made to beat it. I have always had an ambition to hold this record—to be the first to do 300 miles in the day. I am pretty confident that with everything favourable I could manage 320 on the same machine."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

President Cleveland being interviewed on the subject of Lord Sackville's indiscretion, politely intimated his conviction that the British Minister was a fool. This is how he phrased it:—

I cannot comprehend how any one with the least intelligence could have failed to understand the full intent of the letter of inquiry. It contains a trap in every line. Compared to it, the Morey letter was insignificant.

As Lord Sackville is thus publicly proclaimed by the President as a man destitute even of a glimmering of intelligence, his stay at Washington has obviously become impossible. At the same time we confess we wish President Cleveland had shown a little more urbanity. The sentence quoted above is perilously near to a diplomatic version of the expletive with which the vulgar disputant of Whitechapel closes an argument. But we hardly expected to find the manners of Whitechapel at the White House.

The German Emperor has amended the speech in which he wiggled the burgomaster, and the official text of the Imperial scolding is somewhat amusing. We read, after various objurgations directed against the conduct of the Berlin papers which had not only painfully affected his Majesty but also aroused his displeasure, that

above all things, his Majesty begged that the continued invidious comparison of his own deceased father against himself should finally cease, seeing that it most deeply wounded him as a son, and was in the highest degree improper.

Dear, dear! We can imagine Rehoboam objecting above all things to the "continued invidious comparisons" of his deceased father Solomon against himself, but surely this is the first time in modern history in which a son publicly vetoed any reference to the virtues of his sire which might convey a reflection upon his own noble self.

If the letter from the Tzar to M. de Giers, published by the *Fremdenblatt*, be genuine, it is a notable expression of the pacific resolution which dominates the policy of Alexander III. He is represented as writing thus to his Foreign Minister:—

The vast extension of our Empire, and the millions of its inhabitants, allow, in our case, no room for thoughts of conquest. The peaceful development of Russia's resources, the welfare of her children in different branches of civil life, and the success of all forms of useful labour, these are the only subjects of our sovereign concern, and they will always serve us as the decisive criterion in our peaceful policy.

The determination to pursue a policy of peace has never been more energetically expressed in public by any Sovereign. It entirely harmonizes with the private declarations of the Tzar, who never for a moment forgets his responsibilities as the peace-keeper of Europe.

The news published by the *Daily Telegraph* concerning the alleged arrest of a Nihilist armed with explosives at Kutais is "positively contradicted" at St. Petersburg. "Never believe a report until it has been officially contradicted" is a familiar saying, and we confess we wish that we could rely more implicitly upon the denial of the story of the arrest. The worst of it is that, as there is no public trial in Russia for any person so arrested, the truth or otherwise of the report is never ascertained. The unknown is always terrible, and the misfortune of the Russian Government is that it persists in dwelling in the mysterious region where the imagination has full scope for the conception of unspeakable horrors.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone yesterday said that Ireland was the most police-ridden country in Europe—except Russia. He sought to prove his case by saying that in Ireland there was one constable to every 250 of the population, whereas in England there is only one to every 1,250. On this showing London is nearly three times as police-ridden as the rest of England. But if numbers of constabulary be the test of the extent to which populations are police-ridden, Russia is much less police-ridden than Ireland or London. Even in St. Petersburg there are far fewer policemen per 100,000 of the population than there are in London, and throughout the Empire at large the numbers of the Russian police are far below the Irish standard.

The complete figures of the registration for London are now ascertained, and here they are:—

Liberal claims sustained...	49,185	Liberal objections sustained	9,329
Tory " " "	32,903	Tory " " "	10,905
Liberal gain on claims	16,282	Tory gain on objections	1,576
Net Liberal gain, 14,706.			

For the figures on which these conclusions are based we have to thank Mr. Renwick Seager, the energetic secretary of the London Liberal and Radical Union. The gain, says Mr. Seager, must not be taken as absolute: "a good many of them would be old lodgers

re-claiming." It would have been more instructive to give the figures separately tabulated for the various districts; but this the L. and R. Committee regard as impolitic. We do not believe in the policy of obscurantism; but at least it is satisfactory to see how successfully the union is pegging away at our Liberal arrears in London. Mr. Seager says, by the way, that the registration work produced no sign of interest in the County Council, the overseer adding thousands of women voters without a claim or objection from either side.

Every one of course hopes that the report of the destruction of Mr. Stanley and his expedition which reaches us this morning from Lille may be without foundation. The Emin Bey Relief Committee disbelieve it, and maintains that Mr. Stanley probably dined last Christmas at Wadelai with Emin Bey. If he did, he has been an unconscionably long time in sending word of his arrival down to the coast. The report from Lille lacks probability. Why should the news arrive at Lille rather than at any other place? It might as well arrive at Aberdeen or Constantinople.

The gist of Lord Hartington's speech at Huddersfield was a protest against the present tendency of politicians to confine their attention to Ireland. Here is what he said:—

As to the remaining features of this legislative programme upon the so-called Liberal platform we now hear nothing. What do we hear about the reform of the land laws, or registration laws, and . . . as to the administration of our finance, the efficiency and economy of our great public services. What do we hear of these questions on Liberal platforms? They are all postponed absolutely to the reiterated discussion of the Irish question, and the most insignificant details of Irish administration.

"I want to know," he continued, "how long this one-question policy is to last." But if Lord Hartington is sincere in what he says, why in the world does he not practise what he preaches, instead of continuing by his example the evil which he pretends to deplore: and more especially if the heir to the Devonshire estates is thirsting to "hear about the reform of the land laws," why does he not begin to preach the crusade himself?

Lord Hartington's case against the excess of Ireland in Parliament is open to the same retort as that against the excess of it on the platform. There is not, he said, in Ireland

Any question which so touches our honour and the good name of the country as to make it incumbent upon us, in honour and conscience, to remedy the proved grievances or to redress the acknowledged wrong.

Then, if so, why in the world is the Government which he keeps in power continually tinkering at the Irish question? If everything is already for the best in the best of all possible worlds, why does Lord Hartington's party waste so much time over Irish Under-Secretary Bills, Universal Bankruptcy Schemes, Ashbourne Act Extensions, and the rest of it?

In recognition of "the valuable public services" rendered by Lord Mayor de Keyser, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. A more mysterious *communiqué* has never been made. Sir Polydore is credibly reported to have called London "the cesspool of the world;" and, although he denied that particular phrase, he has indisputably said some very nasty things of the inhabitants in whose midst he keeps hotel. He has also lost few opportunities during his mayoralty of ridiculing the misfortunes of those less skilled than himself in adding pile to pile. These are exploits in their way; but where, oh, where, are his "valuable public services,"? "Problem: to find them" would not make a bad P.M.G. puzzle.

Mr. Jesse Collings lets the cat out of the bag in rather an amusing way in his letter declining to honour Mr. Gladstone by his presence at the Birmingham reception. "I regret," he says, "that I am unable to accept the invitation. The sole object of Mr. Gladstone's visit is the advocacy of a policy initiated by himself." There we have it. Mr. Gladstone actually "initiated a policy" without first consulting Mr. Jesse Collings. Was there ever so presumptuous an act?

"The greatest work of art I saw in England," says "the Burman Abroad" in this morning's *Times*, "was the representation of Niagara at Westminster." This candid confession is calculated, no doubt, to send a sharp pang through the nerves of every Postlethwaite in the country. "Niagara in London" greater than the greatest old master at Trafalgar-square, or the prettiest pastel at the Grosvenor Gallery! What barbarians these Burmans, are to be sure! Nevertheless, we expect that the verdict of the Burman abroad would, if the truth were told, be that of nine out of every ten people at home. And, what is more, the verdict really has some sense in it—which artists and art critics would do well to consider; for, after all, is it not the first condition of a great work of art to make the representation as like the thing represented as possible—a condition which is a good deal better fulfilled by "Niagara" than by most other "works of art" in London?

DARWIN'S SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

A PAPER BY PROFESSOR HUXLEY.*

Few persons have any idea of the amount of good literature which lies buried in the "Proceedings" of learned societies. For all purposes of "the general reader" a volume of Proceedings is as much of a funeral vault as a Blue-book; yet both are mines of "general" information and interest. When the intelligent publisher arises, two of the earliest enterprises he will take in hand will be "Tit Bits" from the Blue-books and Hidden Treasures from Proceedings.

Chance has thrown in our way a copy of one such treasure—an account, namely, of Darwin by Professor Huxley. The account is based on the admirable "Life and Letters," which were fully summarized in these columns at the time of their appearance, and which our readers have since then of course studied for themselves. But there are one or two points in Professor Huxley's lucid and interesting account which cannot fail to be still suggestive. In particular, his description of Darwin's education will be found very instructive. We have been publishing lately a good deal about the success or the reverse of the Public Schools and Universities in dealing with the ordinary run of pupils. Here is Professor Huxley's account of what they did, or rather did not do, for the greatest genius who has been with them of modern times. Of Darwin's first place of education—Shrewsbury Grammar School—and of the way it treated him, Professor Huxley speaks as follows:—

DARWIN "THE DUNCE."

It cannot be said that the materials on which the pedagogic powers operated were other than good. In his boyhood, Darwin was strong, well-grown, and active, taking the keen delight in field sports and in every description of hard physical exercise which is natural to an English country-bred lad; and, in respect of things of the mind, he was neither apathetic, nor idle, nor one-sided. The "Autobiography" tells us that he "had much zeal for whatever interested" him, and he was interested in many and very diverse topics. He could work hard, and liked a complex subject better than an easy one. The "clear geometrical proofs" of Euclid delighted him. His interest in practical chemistry, carried out in an extemporized laboratory, in which he was permitted to assist by his elder brother, kept him late at work, and earned him the nickname of "gas" among his schoolfellows. And there could have been no insensibility to literature in one who, as a boy, could sit for hours reading Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, and Byron; who greatly admired some of the Odes of Horace; and who, in later years, on board the *Beagle*, when only one book could be carried on an expedition, chose a volume of Milton for his companion. Industry, intellectual interests, the capacity for taking pleasure in deductive reasoning, in observation, in experiment, no less than in the highest works of imagination; where these qualities are present any rational system of education should surely be able to make something of them. Unfortunately for Darwin, the Shrewsbury Grammar School, though good of its kind, was an institution of a type universally prevalent in this country half a century ago, and by no means extinct at the present day. The education given was "strictly classical," "especial attention" being "paid to verse-making," while all other subjects, except a little ancient geography and history, were ignored. Whether, as in some famous English schools at that date and much later, elementary arithmetic was also left out of sight does not appear; but the instruction in Euclid which gave Charles Darwin so much satisfaction was certainly supplied by a private tutor. That a boy, even in his leisure hours, should permit himself to be interested in any but book-learning seems to have been regarded as little better than an outrage by the headmaster, who thought it his duty to administer a public rebuke to young Darwin for wasting his time on such a contemptible subject as chemistry. English composition and literature, modern languages, modern history, modern geography, appear to have been considered to be as despicable as chemistry. For seven long years Darwin got through his appointed tasks; construed without cribs, learned by rote whatever was demanded, and concocted his verses in approved schoolboy fashion. And the result, as it appeared to his mature judgment, was simply negative. "The school as a means of education to me was simply a blank." On the other hand, the extraneous chemical exercises, which the headmaster treated so contumeliously, are gratefully spoken of as the "best part" of his education while at school. Such is the judgment of the scholar on the school; as might be expected, it has its counterpart in the judgment of the school on the scholar. The collective intelligence of the staff of Shrewsbury School could find nothing but dull mediocrity in Charles Darwin. The mind that found satisfaction in knowledge, but very little in mere learning, that could appreciate literature, but had no particular aptitude for grammatical exercises, appeared to the "strictly classical" pedagogue to be no mind at all. As a matter of fact, Darwin's school education left him ignorant of almost all the things which it would have been well for him to know, and untrained in all the things which it would have been useful for him to be able to do in after life. Drawing, practice in English composition, and instruction in the elements of the physical sciences, would not only have been infinitely valuable to him in reference to his future career, but would have furnished the discipline suited to his faculties, whatever that career might be. And a knowledge of French and German, especially the latter, would have removed from his path obstacles which he never fully overcame.

THE "INTOLERABLE DULNESS" OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

In 1825, Darwin's father came, says Professor Huxley, "to the very just conclusion that his son Charles would do no good by remaining at Shrewsbury School." He was sent accordingly to the University of Edinburgh. This was the second educational experiment made with Darwin, and, like the first, it was a dismal failure:—

No doubt Darwin picked up a great deal of valuable knowledge during his two years' residence in Scotland; but it is equally clear that next to none of it

came through the regular channels of academic education. Indeed, the influence of the Edinburgh professoriate appears to have been mainly negative, and in some cases deterrent; creating in his mind, not only a very low estimate of the value of lectures, but an antipathy to the subjects which had been the occasion of the boredom inflicted upon him by their instrumentality. With the exception of Hope, the Professor of Chemistry, Darwin found them all "intolerably dull." Forty years afterwards he writes of the lectures of the Professor of Materia Medica that they were "fearful to remember." The Professor of Anatomy made his lectures "as dull as he was himself," and he must have been very dull to have wrung from his victim the sharpest personal remark recorded as his. But the climax seems to have been attained by the Professor of Geology and Zoology, whose prælections were so "incredibly dull" that they produced in their hearer the somewhat rash determination never "to read a book on geology or in any way to study the science" so long as he lived.

A FRESH START AND A FRESH FAILURE.

The third experiment was Cambridge; and there, so far as the direct influence of any recognized academic course went, Darwin fared no better:—

Within the two years which had elapsed since the young man who had enjoyed seven years of the benefit of a strictly classical education had left school, he had forgotten almost everything he had learned there, "even to some few of the Greek letters." Three months with a tutor, however, brought him back to the point of translating Homer and the Greek Testament "with moderate facility," and Charles Darwin commenced the third educational experiment of which he was the subject, and was entered on the books of Christ's College in October, 1827. So far as the direct results of the academic training thus received are concerned, the English University was not more successful than the Scottish. "During the three years which I spent at Cambridge my time was wasted, as far as the academical studies were concerned, as completely as at Edinburgh and as at school." And yet, as before, there is ample evidence that this negative result cannot be put down to any native defect on the part of the scholar. Idle and dull young men, or even young men who, being neither idle nor dull, are incapable of caring for anything but some hobby, do not devote themselves to the thorough study of Paley's "Moral Philosophy" and "Evidences of Christianity;" nor are their reminiscences of this particular portion of their studies expressed in terms such as the following: "The logic of this book [the 'Evidences'] and, as I may add, of his 'Natural Theology' gave me as much delight as did Euclid."

THE BEST OF SCHOOLS AT LAST.

But happily a fourth system of teaching remained to try what it could do with Darwin the dunce:—

This time Nature took him in hand herself, and showed him the way by which, to borrow Henslow's prophetic phrase, "anything he pleased might be done." The conditions of life presented by a ship-of-war of only 242 tons burthen would not, *prima facie*, appear to be so favourable to intellectual development as those offered by the cloistered retirement of Christ's College. Darwin had not even a cabin to himself; while, in addition to the hindrances and interruptions incidental to sea-life, which can be appreciated only by those who have had experience of them, sea-sickness came on whenever the little ship was "lively;" and, considering the circumstances of the cruise, that must have been her normal state. Nevertheless, Darwin found on board the *Beagle* that which neither the pedagogues of Shrewsbury, nor the professoriate of Edinburgh, nor the tutors of Cambridge had managed to give him. "I have always felt that I owe to the voyage the first real training or education of my mind;" and in a letter, written as he was leaving England, he calls the voyage on which he was starting, with just insight, his "second life."

"The history of the educational experiments to which Darwin was subjected is curious," says Professor Huxley, "and not without a moral for the present generation." But is Darwin's case, among men of genius, in any way exceptional? After all we are "mostly fools," and public schools and Universities are made for the majority, with the natural result that great men become great, not because of, but in spite of, the education of their youth.

THE FEVER-PATIENT.

BY OUR POETICAL PRACTITIONER.

I WATCHED by Warren's fevered bed, Whenever he lies in fretful flurry; (His frenzied ravings may be read This very month in <i>Murray</i>).	You'd know precisely what the term For such an unexampled plight is? The malady, I can affirm, Is simply <i>Warrenitis</i> .
You'd learn the source of his disease, And what the right remedial dose is?	How lead the patient back alive From fever-land's distempered border;
Well, I will give you, if you please, My latest diagnosis.	Dispel his madness; and revive Hygienic law and order?
'Tis clear his reason is distraught, His wits are lost in wild confusion, Through morbid brooding on the thought Of social revolution.	Ay, there's the point. 'Tis little use To cross him in his desperation; So gently first I would induce The thought of resignation.
"Mob" is his burden day and night; "Mob, mob," he shrieks, and "mob" again: Poor gentleman, he's maddened quite By mob upon the brain.	And having thus subdued his spleen, His tangled fancies to unravel I'd next prescribe a change of scene, A course of foreign travel.
Anon he feebly rants and raves, Aprey to notions strange and foreign, That Londoners are fools or knaves, All, all—save only Warren.	What climate? Well, the Holy Land Is one our patient used to know: I think his health could safely stand A trip to Jericho.

* "Charles Robert Darwin," Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society.
Vol. 44.

At Home and Abroad.

It is understood that Lord Sackville has intimated his readiness to place his resignation in the hands of Lord Salisbury.

The visit of the Empress Frederick to Windsor will probably take place about the middle of November, or a little later.

The court at Basle, in Switzerland, has refused to examine Dr. Geffcken's daughter, who is living there, in reference to the Diary affair.

The Vatican denies the authenticity of the reported interview between the Rome correspondent of a London morning newspaper and the Pope. It is probable that an official disavowal of the report will be made.

Count Moltke returns hearty thanks in the Berlin newspapers yesterday for the friendly congratulations which have reached him from all parts of the world on his eighty-eighth birthday, and which are too numerous for him to acknowledge separately.

M. Goblet, speaking at a banquet to Americans in Paris last night, denied that France was isolated; she had friends in the two hemispheres, and would soon recover her old position. France, he added, longed for the preservation of peace, and the great outlay which was rendered necessary upon her defences had no aggressive object.

The civil marriage of General Boulanger's daughter with Captain Driant was performed at the mairie of Passy yesterday afternoon. A large crowd collected outside, and received the General with great enthusiasm. General Saussier has issued an order that no officers are to attend the religious ceremony to-day in uniform.

The Irish of Montreal held a meeting yesterday and subscribed £160 to the Parnell Defence Fund.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., speaking at Welshpool last evening, said that the Separatist bubble had nearly burst, and the emptiness and fraud of "Home Rule" would be completely exposed.

Baron Hirsch has given 12,000,000 f. to provide for the improved education of the Galician Jews. According to the *Montagsrevue*, Baron Hirsch will place the foundation in the hands of the Government next week.

Last night Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., was present at a Primrose League banquet at Dover, and in the course of his speech vigorously defended Mr. Balfour's policy with regard to Ireland.

A majority of the Dublin Diocesan Synod yesterday refused to continue the Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, the Home Rule Fellow of Trinity College, as clerical honorary secretary. Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, expressed regret at the result.

Whilst a goods train was standing near the Grimsby Dock station yesterday afternoon, waiting to be shunted, a passenger train from the Town station dashed into it. Some of the passengers were shaken, and the goods stoker was somewhat crushed, while two waggons were smashed to pieces.

William Reichardt, aged sixteen, surrendered at Hammersmith police-court yesterday to answer the charge of shooting H. Tucker, another lad, whose jaw he had broken with a pistol shot. He was committed for trial for malicious injury.

Dr. Hermann Schulze, for many years Professor of Political Law at Heidelberg, and author of many celebrated political and economical works, including a recent essay on the Duke of Nassau's right of succession to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, died at Heidelberg on Saturday, aged sixty-five.

Sarah Tanner, of 49, Rowsell-street, Bow-common-lane, was charged at the Thames police-court yesterday with fortune-telling. The prosecution was undertaken by the police, and the accused was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

At a working-men's congress at Bordeaux, on Sunday night, the red flag was unfurled over the platform. The police demanded its removal, but the chairman, a Paris Anarchist, named Boulé, refused, declaring that it did not, like the tricolour, represent infamies. A scuffle ensued, a police commissary was struck on the eye, and a strong body of police arriving the hall was cleared.

The election to a seat in the Chamber for Brussels which was held yesterday resulted in a victory for the Government. Owing to the defection of the Radicals the Conservative candidate was enabled to beat the Liberal one.

At the third balloon race in Paris on Sunday Senlis was fixed on as the goal, and out of ten competitors three alighted within the bounds of Senlis, while the others were only two or three kilometres distant. Profiting by experience, all had kept near the ground.

The Court of Appeal yesterday upheld an order made by Mr. Justice Kay directing that Lord Robert Montagu's name should be placed on the list of contributories in the winding-up of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Industrial and Commercial Institution (Limited) as the transfers of the shares effected by him were not registered within a year before the order to wind-up was made.

At a meeting convened by the Charity Organization Society at the rooms of the Society of Arts, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Lord Hobbhouse, affirming that the selection of candidates for the London County Council should turn upon their special qualifications for municipal work, apart from other considerations.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, as president of the Chester Liberal Association, attended a great Liberal meeting in that town last night, and impressed upon his hearers that there was now only one Liberal party. He maintained that Mr. Balfour, appointed to administer the affairs of Ireland, had grossly neglected his duties.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, addressing a meeting at Reading last night, defended the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. He thought that the bill of 1886 failed because it was based too little on the experience of the American Constitution. He considered not Lord Hartington, but Lord Spencer, Lord Granville, and Lord Rosebery, the true exponents of the views of the ancient party of liberty and reform.

Addressing the Tyne Defence Committee at Newcastle yesterday, Lord Armstrong advocated the arming of existing forts with modern guns, the establishment of such additional forts as may be deemed essential, and the laying down of submarine mines defended by guard boats. Other provision for securing the general command of the sea was also urgently required.

Owing to the severe epidemic of measles throughout North Staffordshire, the Hanley school board, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to close the schools under their control for an entire month, at the same time issuing the strong recommendation that all day and Sunday schools throughout the district should be similarly closed.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE TZAR'S TRAIN.

ARREST OF ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS.

A telegram from Baku, in the *Times* this morning, says:—"The correspondent of the *Times* and his colleague of the *Standard*, as well as a member of the British Embassy on his way from Teheran, were placed under arrest here to-day (October 21), and prevented from witnessing the arrival of the Tzar, although furnished with all the necessary documents from some of the highest functionaries of the Imperial suite. They were only released as the Emperor arrived at the station. An investigation is being made into this extraordinary proceeding."

Commenting upon this telegram from its correspondent, the *Times* says:—"The Russian officials at Baku require to be somewhat sharply corrected. No reason is assigned for the act, and we await with some impatience a full explanation. Our correspondent has lately described the difficulties thrown in the way of Englishmen desirous of visiting the Tzar's Asiatic dominions, but he had no reason to anticipate the unmerited treatment he has received. He has for some years been our representative in St. Petersburg, and is well known to the authorities there; he is now following the progress of the Tzar; and the letters we have recently published from him show that he cherishes friendly feelings for the country whose guest he is. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine any possible excuse for his detention."

A telegram from the Minister of the Imperial Household, dated from Taranovka, and despatched to St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon, states that at the Borki station, on the Kursk-Charkoff-Azoff Railway, the second engine, drawing the train in which the Tzar and Tzarina, with other members of the Imperial family, were travelling, ran off the line, dragging with it the four succeeding carriages. Fortunately, no member of the Imperial family or suite suffered any hurt. Taranovka, from which the telegram was sent, is the station next to Borki.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE BERLIN PRESS.

The *Reichsanzeiger* has now published the text of the Emperor's address to the deputation of the Berlin Municipality. His Majesty's words as now reproduced differ considerably from those first published. His speech was much longer, and it is now distinctly stated of what he complains. He said expressly that he was not only painfully impressed, but his indignation had even been aroused by his private family affairs being dragged before the public. He especially requests that the incessant quoting of his father's name against him will henceforth cease. It hurt him deeply as a son and it was improper in the highest degree, and he expects that when he takes up his residence in Berlin they will leave off making his private family affairs a subject of discussion in the Press. The closing passages of the speech were also less severe than stated yesterday. He said:—

The tasks which unite a Sovereign and his people in order to make our Fatherland great and happy are important and manifold enough for us to devote ourselves to them with fervour, to occupy ourselves with them, and to let all other things such as the before-mentioned rest. We ought to unite and use our strength in faithful devotion to this high and glorious end.

His Majesty hoped that the representatives of Berlin whom he had the pleasure of greeting would contribute their share towards accomplishing the good work.

MORE OF KING MILAN'S INTOLERANCE.

An additional element of excitement has been furnished to those already existing in Serbia by the sudden arrest on Sunday of a number of so-called "New Believers," or Nazarenes. The tenets of this sect are not unlike those of the Quakers. They forbid the bearing of arms, and the community in Serbia is largely composed of Austrian and Hungarian subjects, who have crossed the border to avoid military service. Hitherto the sect has been tolerated, and its members pass generally for being sober, hard-working, and well-conducted persons; but they appear to have felt strongly on the subject of King Milan's divorce, and so the police received orders to enter their places of worship and to apprehend as many of them as possible on the charge of holding unlawful assemblies. Those of the Nazarenes who are foreigners will now probably be ordered out of the country.

THE LATE MDME. LEDRU-ROLLIN AND ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

Mdme. Ledru-Rollin, widow of the French politician (her maiden name was Harriet Sharpe), by her will, which is dated 1884, makes the city of Paris her residuary legatee. After payment of various debts and legacies, what remains is to be employed in the foundation, in Paris, of a free lay primary school for children of both sexes. She expresses a wish that this school should be placed as far as possible under the surveillance of her friend M. Maillard, now one of the deputies for the Seine, together with three other deputies whose opinions most closely resemble those professed by her late husband. If the city of Paris should not be able to found the school in question, the sum shall be employed in founding a free lay school for children of both sexes at St. John's-wood, London, where her husband lived during his exile. A marble bust of Ledru-Rollin by Garraud, in the possession of the deceased at the time of her death, is to be placed in the principal room of the new school.

LORD HARTINGTON AT HUDDERSFIELD.

Speaking at Huddersfield last night, Lord Hartington asked how long the electors of the United Kingdom were going to tolerate the almost complete exclusion of all other subjects of parliamentary discussion and interest for the sake of the everlasting Irish question. No doubt during the present session the Government had been able to deal with the subject of local government; but this had only been from the amiable motive of giving Unionists, as Mr. Farnell had said, rope enough to hang themselves. If Liberals were not satisfied with the Local Government Act it was their own fault; for instead of sticking to the programme of 1885, in which Ireland had no prominent place, they had stuck to their leader. He contended that it would be an act of the greatest injustice to desert the loyal minority in Ulster. If the Home Rule party in England were going to leave the rival sections in Ireland to fight out the question Ulster men would undoubtedly resist; but they claimed the right to know Mr. Gladstone's intentions.

A YEAR'S SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

The total number of suicides committed in France during the year 1887 was 7,572 of which 2,168 are attributed to mental afflictions of different kinds, 1,228 to physical suffering, 975 to domestic troubles, 800 to drunkenness, 483 to poverty, 395 to pecuniary difficulties, 202 to the desire to avoid imprisonment, 100 to the loss of employment, 89 to the fear of exposure, 56 to the loss of relatives, and 25 to the dread of military service. Among the other causes specified in the returns, 227 suicides are put down to jealousy and crossing in love.

Mr. Day's Titt'e Tattle.

Vegetarianism is sometimes recommended by its advocates on the ground that it induces a calm, equable habit of mind, and an unimpassioned, judicial temper. It is not always easy to illustrate general statements of this kind by particular examples; but at the present time it so happens that vegetarians are able to point to the President of the Parnell Commission as an illustrious instance of an akreophagist judge.

Sir James Hannen, presiding a few months ago at one of Dr. B. W. Richardson's lectures on "Food," made a very interesting speech on the subject of dietetics, and his personal experience of vegetarianism, avowing that since he adopted the reformed diet he had been "not only a healthier, but a happier man." Let us hope that he may now succeed in lifting the Parnellite controversy out of the savage region of acrimonious discussion into the higher atmosphere of Pythagorean truth. In that case we may perhaps see the day when all presidents and high dignitaries who are placed in a position where the temper is specially liable to be ruffled will be required to be *ex officio* vegetarians.

Mr. Whistler, I hear, has in his journeyings in sunny France not been idle. He brings back with him some forty new etchings of the finest quality. Those who have seen them in Paris say that the elegances of French Renaissance have never been so exquisitely rendered as in these fairy-like plates, and the world of connoisseurs and collectors look forward to the printing of these latest proofs of the master's delicacy with anxious expectation.

I am told that the ex-president is now accompanied by a new familiar, in the shape of a most knowing and wicked magpie, which sits on his shoulder as he etches, and doubtless imparts many mischievous thoughts in its native tongue.

Mr. Beatty-Kingston, who interviewed the Pope, is, by the way, a well-known figure in theatrical and musical society. He is a brilliant pianist and an accomplished linguist, and is the proud possessor of a rotund corporation which must have offered a marked contrast to the ascetic figure of the head of the Catholic Church.

The two English correspondents arrested at Baku by the Russian authorities, together with a member of the British Embassy on his way to Teheran, were Mr. Dobson, of the *Times* and Mr. Baddeley, of the *Standard*. Both gentlemen speak Russian excellently; both are well connected at the capital, and both had the best credentials. Their arrest was a very stupid blunder, but on such occasions the motto of the police is to err on the safe side.

The chief personage at the Royalist demonstration at Tours on Sunday was General Charette, who proclaimed that "Dieu et le Roi" summed up an eminently French principle. The *Standard* correspondent says that this shows how little he knows of the aspirations of modern France. But General Charette, if he does not see the visible, makes up for it by seeing the invisible. At the battle of Castelfiardo, he persists that he saw the air full of angels, who came to bear away the souls of those who fell fighting for the Pope.

Colonel Crookshank, who was fatally wounded in the Black Mountain last week, was not a man who cared much for general society, but he was much beloved by his intimate friends, and was always at their service heart and soul. Holding for several years a post at Calcutta which took him to Simla in the hot weather, Colonel Crookshank was able to keep his wife and children with him till last year, when he was chosen to raise a new Pioneer regiment. Oddly enough, "dear old Crookie" (as his friends called him) had a strong presentiment that he would be wounded in the present expedition.

I hear that there are great searchings of heart in the office of the *Daily Telegraph* among the older hands, whose energy and talent contributed to build up the colossal fortune which Mr. Levy has just left to his heirs. Out of the million and a half it was thought the old Jew might have left a little to the men by whose aid he made his money. Great is the disgust in Fleet-street on learning that he has not left any one as much as a copper piece.

What, however, the public at large want to know about old Mr. Levy's death is what difference, if any, it will make in the politics of the paper. The "trimming" article the other day about the Parnell Commission may perhaps portend a *volte-face* in the immediate future. Mr. Edward Lawson, who now becomes chief proprietor, is not a keen politician on either side; but he is much attached to his son, Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., who is a very keen Liberal. After all, the conversion of the *Telegraph* to Gladstonianism would not be so much a case of turning a coat as of putting it on the right way again. It was the *D. T.* that invented in all sincerity the phrase "the People's William," which was as much the devout title for Mr. Gladstone some years ago as the "G. O. M." is now.

Mr. Edward (Levy) Lawson, by the way, is not quite correctly called a Jew. By birth and blood he is one, no doubt; but some few years ago he was baptized into the Church of England. Mr. Montagu Williams was, appropriately enough, one of his sponsors.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases

of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 20, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION,

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

The Commission resumed its sittings this morning at half-past ten, when there appeared to be an increased public interest in the proceedings, the court being crowded. Mr. T. Healy, M.P., appeared for the first time, sitting beside Mr. Biggar and Mr. Michael Davitt in the well of the court.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE BANK BOOKS.

The Irish banks having refused to allow their books to be inspected, the question was brought before their lordships for argument. Mr. T. W. Wheeler, Q.C., appeared for the National Bank, and Sir Walter Phillimore, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald for the Hibernian Bank.

The Attorney-General said, on September 17, 1888, their lordships made an order that John Walter and Wright and their solicitors and agents should have the opportunity of inspecting the books of the Hibernian Bank, and similar orders were made upon the National Bank and the Munster and Leinster Bank, who did not appear to-day. The National Bank had its head office in London. The Hibernian Bank had no establishment in London, and neither had the Munster and Leinster Bank. Having made this explanation the Attorney-General asked if the books were here.

Mr. Wheeler replied in the negative, and Sir Walter Phillimore declined to answer at that stage.

The Attorney-General then said, as they had not got inspection of the books under the order, he had to ask their lordships to issue an order for the original bank books to be brought over to this country. They were not allowed by the Act to have the originals if copies could be got, but these not having been forthcoming he now asked for the production of the originals. It could not be successfully denied that their lordships had ample power to make this order. The Attorney-General then read the affidavit made by the secretary to the Hibernian Bank. The affidavit set forth that the bank in not obeying the order for discovery had no intention of showing want of respect to the Commission; they felt it their duty to protect the privacy of their customers' accounts, and not to disclose the same unless legally bound to do so. He said if the books of the Hibernian Bank were in the court he should ask that they should be treated as in the custody of the Commission, to be open to inspection. The objection taken that they desired to protect their customers had no legal effect.

"It is a proper position to take up," interpolated Sir James Hannen. "They won't disclose their clients' accounts until they are bound to do so."

The Attorney-General said that in the case of the National Bank (which had London offices), as well as in that of the Munster Bank, he should ask for an order for inspection or production of originals.

A BOUT BETWEEN COUNSEL AND THE PRESIDENT.

Sir Walter Phillimore then rose to address the Commission, saying he appeared (with Mr. Fitzgerald) for the Hibernian Bank, in an application to enforce obedience to the order. He would submit that that order was made outside their jurisdiction, for reasons which he would give.

Sir James Hannen then interposed. "Our time is very, very valuable," he said, "and I understand from the affidavit which has been read that the Bank are prepared to bring over the books. We don't want any academical discussion. If the books are here they must be brought into court."

"But I am going to submit that you have no jurisdiction to do so," said Sir Walter.

Sir James Hannen: I understand Mr. Collins, the secretary, is here. Is he in possession of the books?

Sir Walter Phillimore said he could not answer that question. "Your lordships have no power to make an order for inspection in Ireland of Irish banking books."

Sir James Hannen answered, with a touch of impatience: "It was because I anticipated your argument that I asked whether the books were here or not; and learning that they were I passed over your argument as irrelevant. The books being here, the court will order that they should be produced."

But Sir Walter Phillimore had by no means done. "The books may be now in London, but I submit that your lordships cannot thus by a side-wind enable inspection to be obtained of them. You can order my client to appear, in which case I must hand in book after book as he is questioned."

"Then let him come and be called," said the President.

"When your lordships think proper," replied the counsel.

"That will be when you have finished."

"I am here to defend my client," said Sir Walter Phillimore.

"No," said the President, sharply—"that is not what you are here for. You are here to give some reason why the books should not be produced. I must have the books."

The counsel representing the Hibernian Bank was still not satisfied. Addressing Sir James Hannen once more, he was proceeding to point out that the President was there to decide whether a notice of motion—

"I am not bound to decide anything of the kind. This is a proceeding to get possession of the books. Let a notice of motion be given *sine die*: I want the books."

"When my client is called on a *subpoena duces tecum*," submitted Sir Walter. "he will produce the books."

"Then we will have him at once," said the President.

The counsel raised yet another point. He "submitted" that the judges could only deal with the books in the witness-box, and not order a roving commission.

The President said that though the bank under colour of protecting their clients might give them extra trouble, they would nevertheless see the books.

Sir Walter Phillimore was nettled at the reference to "under colour." "I suppose you only mean that they are doing their best to protect the privacy of their customers."

Then Mr. Justice Smith spoke. "I should think Sir James means more," said he: "I should."

At this point Sir Charles Russell rose. "I wish to point out—" he began.

The President cut him short. "What have you to do with it?" he asked abruptly.

Sir Charles Russell, unabashed, completed the felicitous remark which he had begun. "So far as I am concerned, and on behalf of the people whom I represent, we have no objection to the examination of the books."

Continued on page 8.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

"I am very glad to have that disclaimer from you, Sir Charles. It is what I might have expected, and it comes doubly welcome after the obstructiveness which is apparently being offered by other persons."

Whereupon Mr. Reid and Mr. Lockwood both chimed in with similar "disclaimers."

Sir Walter Phillimore then submitted that the accounts of persons—like Mr. Patrick Egan and Miss Anna Parnell—who were not parties to the matter, should not be subject to examination until at least they had been served with notice of the application.

The Attorney-General observed that it was through some of the subordinate accounts that the money of the League was distributed, and it was certainly desirable to know something of the account of Patrick Egan, who was the treasurer of the League.

The Attorney-General afterwards intimated that the books were in the Safe Deposit, in Chancery-lane, within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Wheeler, Q.C., then rose as the spokesman of the National Bank, whose directors, he stated, in answer to the President, meet in London, though the books are kept in Dublin. He disclaimed any desire on the part of the bank to be contumacious, but he submitted that there had been no order served upon it which they would not be justified in obeying.

The President: Who is the official in possession of these books?

Mr. Wheeler: The books are in Dublin, my lord.

The Attorney-General was commencing to reply, when the President stopped him.

The President, after some discussion with his colleagues, who both stood by his side, said he had already explained the powers with which the Commission had been armed for the purpose of obtaining such evidence as they might think necessary in prosecuting the inquiry committed to them. The court put aside every other consideration than those which bore upon the question: How was this Commission, with the powers in its possession, to obtain such evidence as it considered material? Having heard counsel for the banks, the court entertained no doubt that the accounts must be inspected. Mr. Collins having brought the books to this country, he would have to be called into the box upon his subpoena *duces tecum* to produce the books, and they would be taken possession of by the court, and having passed into the possession of the court it would not be for the Bank to dictate how they should be dealt with. The Commission also directed that the books of the National Bank should be brought within the jurisdiction of the court. With regard to the customers of the banks not before the court, the President added that the circumstances in this case were fully sufficient to warrant the court making an order for their production, and it made an order accordingly.

EVIDENCE "HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY."

Mr. Healy having intimated that he intended to appear for himself, and that he proposed to apply for an order to inspect the books of other banks, Sir Charles Russell complained, with some warmth, that the other side had not heeded the order or direction of the court as to giving notice of the character of the evidence which they proposed to submit, but Sir James Hannen replied that he had no knowledge of any direction. He was exceedingly sorry if the Attorney-General had disappointed his expectations, but he did not see that the court could help him.

Sir Charles Russell thought this a graver matter than his lordship seemed to consider it. If his learned friends conducted their case in this higgledy-piggledy way, giving a slice of speeches and then a slice of outrages, the case would get into great confusion. The court could not control the Attorney-General in the opening of his case, but they could in the conduct of the case. This remark roused the Attorney-General, and he retorted that if a reply made by counsel in answer to a request was to be treated in this way, then there was an end to the possibility of meeting any such request. They would endeavour to prove their case in the ordinary way, keeping the heads distinct, but more they could not do. Sir Charles Russell urged that it was a simple matter of justice for which he contended, but Sir James Hannen, while expressing regret that information had not been given, could not give any direction as to the particular class of witnesses that should be called. At the same time he expressed the hope that the evidence would be brought forward in orderly sequence.

TRIED A SECOND TIME

Mr. Healy observed that speeches of his had been quoted as to which he had already been tried and acquitted. He was prosecuted by one of the gentlemen now representing the *Times*, so that they could not say that they were not acquainted with the facts, and he wished to ask their lordships whether it was intended to re-examine and re-ventilate matters which had already been the subject of judicial inquiry and decision.

Sir James Hannen indicated that such a plea would not be entertained, and said that whatever was the effect of any person now charged having been tried and acquitted must be dealt with when that part of the case came on.

GLORYING IN HIS SPEECHES.

Mr. Healy next intimated that he was prepared to acknowledge the accuracy of his speeches as reported in the public press, so as to facilitate the proceedings and save the calling of innumerable witnesses. He also submitted that the evidence affecting himself or any of the other defendants should be grouped together. He had business to attend to in Ireland, and he had no desire to be present when the criminality of such men as O'Donovan Rossa was being inquired into. He asked that they might be informed approximately when their crimes and misdemeanours were to be dealt with.

The Attorney-General said so far as he could accommodate any person he would do so by giving notice, but with reference to speeches under a common plan, they could not pick out individual persons.

Sir James Hannen could not give any information, but he again expressed the hope that the Attorney-General would give information of the class of evidence it was intended to offer on any particular occasion. As to the admission of speeches, it would certainly be a very great assistance, but again he could not give any direction.

Mr. Healy: I desire to state that all the speeches reported in the *Freeman's Journal* I publicly admit having made, and am proud of them.

Mr. Reid said if the Attorney-General would give copies of the speeches he

wished to prove they would inform him which they were prepared to admit the accuracy of.

THE FIRST WITNESS FOR THE "TIMES."

Bernard O'Malley, head constable in the Irish Constabulary, was the first witness called on behalf of the *Times*. His examination-in-chief was conducted by Sir Henry James. He said he was at a Land League meeting held at Milltown, county Galway, on the 25th July, 1889, where he took shorthand notes of speeches made by Thomas Brennan and P. J. Gordon.

GREAT FIRE IN PRUSSIA.

A terrible conflagration has been raging since yesterday morning at the small town of Huenfeld, near Cassel. Two hundred houses are already in ashes, and 1,500 persons have been rendered homeless. The sufferers have lost everything, and the greatest distress prevails.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SITUATION AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Oct. 30.—Disturbances are reported from Rowayah, but it is not known whether they are due to the advance of the dervishes or merely the result of tribal quarrels. Major Prinsep will start immediately for the district. Lieutenant Gordon, who was wounded in the rebel attack upon the water forts on Friday last, was very slightly hurt, a portion of a shell striking him on the arm and temporarily disabling him.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION SIGNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—All the representatives of the Powers met at the Porte to-day, and signed the Suez Canal Convention.

DISTURBANCES IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.—The outlook of affairs in the Ganjam district is serious, owing to roving bands of armed men looting and creating disturbances in various parts. Troops are proceeding to the scene of the disorders, and a public meeting has been held at Aska, when it was resolved to ask the Government for protection and to open relief works. The collector at Vizagapatam has telegraphed for more troops.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.—General McQueen's first and reserve columns reached Thakot last Sunday, and were to have commenced their return march on the following day. No opposition was encountered from the tribes.

Further information is given by a correspondent of the *Times*, who wires from the camp at Serai:—Our force only paraded through the villages, the pipers of the Seaforth Highlanders leading, and encamped about Dora, the first village on the return journey, belonging to a riverain tribe of Thakotees living near the Indus, which is here about 150 yards broad. Sharp firing was opened on us in the afternoon from behind some rocks on the far side, which brought on the attacking party a brisk reply. The casualties on our side included two men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but some were seen to fall. To-day (October 29) the force returned to Serai, as previously arranged, after burning Dora, and destroying the town on the opposite side of the river with our guns, which was done to punish yesterday's unprovoked attack.

LORD CAVAN'S HANDSOME GIFT.

We are glad to hear from Mr. Impey, the secretary of the Gladstone Club at Birmingham, that that new institution is receiving such hearty support that it has every prospect of a prosperous and useful career. At the same time Mr. Impey sends us the following copy of a letter which Lord Cavan has sent to him, with reference to his promised gift of a portrait of Mr. Gladstone for the club:—"Will you kindly convey to the members of the Gladstone Club the pleasure I feel in being allowed to present them with a lasting memorial of our great leader's visit. I gladly enclose cheque for £105. I am overwhelmed with offers to copy Millais's work, but am anxious that the club should select the artist, the size, and, indeed, should please themselves in every respect. I have therefore taken no notice of their letters. Birmingham has so long been regarded as the home of liberty that I do not wonder at Birmingham Liberals feeling uneasy. Had Birmingham remained true, Mandeville would have been alive now, Dillon would be in good health, O'Brien would be a strong man, and Ireland would be happy, free, and loyal. Every man with an Irish name has his eye on Birmingham now.—Yours faithfully, CAVAN."

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR ASSAULT.

John Allison was to-day sentenced by Mr. Justice Cave at the Old Bailey to five years' penal servitude for a desperate assault upon his wife. He went up to her in the street and attacked her with a hatchet in a most brutal fashion, injury her terribly. On being told when in custody that his wife was still alive, he said if it had not been that the hatchet broke he would have killed her. The defence was that he had been drinking.

COMMITTAL OF HARRY ROBERTS.

This morning, in the Westminster county court, Judge Bayley had before him the case of Martin v. Roberts, on a judgment summons. Plaintiff said the defendant was the well-known theatrical agent. He still had offices in Wych-street, Strand, and kept two or three assistants. He was committed some time ago, and he then paid the amount due. His Honour: Very well; there will be an order of committal, suspended for a month.

DISTINGUISHED SPORTSMEN IN WALES.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived at Dunraven Castle, the seat of Earl Dunraven, yesterday. The Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Hartington are expected to join his lordship to-day to shoot over Lord Dunraven's preserves.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY DISPUTE.

At Winnipeg yesterday Judge Killam continued the injunction in the matter of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing case, pending the decision by the Supreme Court on the point now pending, namely, whether the Manitoba Legislature has the right to grant a charter to a local railway company, with power to cross the railroad of a company holding a Dominion charter. This order of Judge Killam keeps matters in abeyance.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES ON THE BONNY RIVER. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NATIVES KILLED AND EATEN.

A despatch received at Liverpool last evening reports a serious outbreak at Okrika, an island situated some fifty miles up the Bonny River, which place is now included in the British protectorate under the treaty of May last. Under the pretext of an invitation to a friendly palaver, for the purpose of settling certain differences between the parties, the Ogonis, accompanied by eighty of their chiefs, were treacherously lured by the Okrikans into a trap, captured, and taken to Okrika, where they were barbarously butchered and eaten. The victims included women and children, and to such a height had the taste for blood arisen that the Okrikans compelled their children to drink the blood of their victims out of calabashes. The reports received from a trustworthy source as to the condition of the town during the tragedy are too revolting for publication. Mangled remains and remnants of human beings were strewn in all directions, while mutilated bodies were observed floating down the Bonny River. After the capture of the party invited to the palaver, a raid was made upon the virtually undefended villages whence they came, and the result was further atrocities. It is difficult to estimate the number of killed and eaten, but the most reliable reports to hand put the number at the lowest at 150.

Consul Hewitt happened to be in the Opobo River during the course of these events, where the intelligence was duly communicated to him. He appeared shortly afterwards in Bonny, and at once called upon the leading Bonny and New Calabar chiefs to proceed to the scene and exert their influence to prevent further massacres. They were also to report upon the state of affairs, and to demand the surrender of any survivors. Some of the chiefs thus appealed to accepted the task with some reluctance, but, nevertheless, proceeded to Okrika, and brought back information confirming the reports already to hand. They found fourteen survivors, whom the Okrikans refused to deliver up to them, although they expressed their readiness to hand them over to the Consul himself. In the meantime her Majesty's ship *Bramble* arrived in the river, and the Consul embarked on the 3rd of October, in order to conduct a personal investigation. On his arrival at Okrika he summoned the King and chiefs to attend a palaver on board the gunboat. This summons they refused to obey, but eventually the New Calabar and Bonny chiefs who accompanied the Consul arranged with the Okrikans that the palaver should take place on shore, the latter stipulating that no marines should be landed. The Consul agreed to these terms, and went ashore accordingly. Ten of the survivors, in a deplorable state, were then produced and surrendered. In the end a fine of 100 punchons of palm oil was imposed upon the Okrikans by the Consul.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO THE MIDLANDS.

The preparations of the Birmingham Women's Liberal Federation for Mr. Gladstone's visit are being pushed forward. The reception committee, which numbers over 150 ladies, representing the Midland associations and the sub-committees, have held numerous meetings, and their proposals have met with a cordial response in the district. From all parts of the country delegates representing about 20,000 organized Liberal women will be present. A conference will be held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, November 6, at eleven o'clock, Mrs. A. C. Osler presiding. Lady Aberdeen will speak on the encouragement of Irish industries, and there will be discussions on the organization of women for political work and the part to be taken in municipal, school board, County Council, and other elections. On the afternoon of Tuesday a reception will be given at Warley Hall by Mrs. H. G. Reid to meet Mrs. Gladstone and others. In the evening many of the lady visitors will attend the mayor's reception at the Council House. On the morning of Wednesday, November 7, Mrs. Gladstone will be presented at Ashfield by Lady Foster with a beautiful cameo portrait of Mr. Gladstone, subscribed for by a number of Birmingham ladies. At three o'clock on Wednesday a public meeting will be held in the Town Hall. Mrs. Gladstone will take the chair as president of the Women's Liberal Federation, and will be presented with an elegantly bound and illuminated address of welcome by Mrs. Reid, on behalf of the Birmingham and Midland Women's Liberal Associations. Among the speakers will be Lady Aberdeen, Sir George Trevelyan, Miss Orme, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and Sir W. Foster, M.P. There will be organ recitals before and after the speeches.

ADMIRAL KRANTZ ON THE FRENCH NAVY.

The French Chamber discussed yesterday the Navy Estimates, and M. Deschanel made an elaborate speech, his contention being that the navy was inadequate, especially as England might be drawn into an alliance with Italy. He appealed to the Minister of Marine to say whether France was ready for an emergency in which her very existence might be at stake.

Admiral Krantz replied that more torpedoes were wanted, and that there were very few ironclad cruisers, but he argued that the wooden cruisers would do good service as well as the other old vessels. As for the contingency of war, if the war was with equal numbers, he did not say France would certainly win, but she would defend herself well, and nobody would attack her without thinking twice. She would have as many chances as her antagonist, and perhaps even more. If circumstances allowed her to take the offensive, all her forces would be collected. As for cruisers, England and America were the only countries which could carry on such a war, for in other countries a war would last only six or eight months. He deprecated assertions that the navy was worthless, this being calculated to dishearten the sailors.

It is announced at Bucharest that M. Pirotchanatz is about to resign the position of counsel for Queen Nathalie.

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention of going to the Oval to-morrow to witness the last engagement of the Canadian football team. They will meet the Swifts.

The German Emperor returned to Friedrichsruhe last evening. His Majesty warmly greeted Prince Bismarck, who was waiting at the railway station, and both drove away together.

The Circolo l'Humanità, for promoting science, art, and industry at Naples, has nominated Sir Morell Mackenzie a Fellow of the society, and has awarded him a medal of the First Class (Bene-merito) for his skill in prolonging the life of the Emperor of Germany, Frederick the Noble.

The Warneford Scholarships of £75 and £50 at King's College, London for proficiency in general literature, have been awarded to Mr. F. S. Penny and Mr. F. C. Sprawson, and the Clothworkers' Science Exhibitions of £100 and £50 to Mr. P. Hawkins and Mr. W. R. Smith, and the Sambrooke Science Exhibitions of £50 and £40 to Mr. W. Turner and Mr. H. W. Lyle.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-bast Out.

MARKETS GENERALLY INACTIVE.—PRICES DULL AND MOSTLY LOWER.

There is again only a quiet demand for accommodation in the open market, either in the way of short loans or discounts, and rates are still very easy. The supply of loanable capital is abundant, and advances for the day are obtainable at 2 per cent., while loans for a week are not worth more than 2½ to 3 per cent. The discount rate is now openly quoted at 2½-16 to 3 per cent. for three months' bank paper, while shorter dated bills are negotiable at 2½ per cent. A continuance of this easy state of the market is not by any means assured, however, as next month a very large amount falls due in the shape of calls on various new issues of capital, and the Scotch demand for gold will soon have to be faced, beside which there is the possibility of a foreign drain.

Stock Exchange markets continue to present an almost lifeless appearance. The amount of business transacted is exceedingly small, while the changes in prices are for the most part insignificant. Consols are steady, but in the Home Railway market there is a general decline. The latter department has been unfavourably affected by the weather. North Eastern Consols have lost yesterday's advance. Foreign Stocks are a little dull after yesterday's rise, Egyptian, Italian, and Spanish being fractionally lower. American Railroad securities are again all weak, the principal decline being in the Vanderbilt stocks, Louisville and Nashville, Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Union Pacific shares. Pennsylvania shares are fairly steady. The fall is due to sympathy with the depression in New York yesterday. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are fairly steady, and Mexican Railway issues are the turn higher. The traffic of the latter company for the week shows a take of £23,300, an increase compared with the corresponding week last year of £8,100. Diamond Mining shares have been bought, especially De Beers and Kimberley Central.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Revised:* North Eastern ¾, Great Western and North Western ¼, Caledonian, Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary, Midland, North British Preferred, and South Eastern Deferred ½ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved:* Egyptian State Domain ¼, and the Daira ¼. *Declined:* Turkish Defence ¼, Group 4 1-16, Egyptian United 3-16, Italian and Mexican ¼, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher:* Pennsylvania shares ¼. *Lower:* Northern Pacific Preference 1, Union Pacific ¾, New York Central ¾, Louisville and Nashville shares ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ½, Lake Shore, Erie, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¾, Wabash Preference ¾, the Mortgage ¼, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Mexican Central bonds ¼, Atlantic First and Ontario shares ½.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼, the First Preference ½, Nitrate shares ¼, and Mexican Ordinary ¾. *Lower:* Canadian Pacific ¾ and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen:* De Beers ¾, Kimberley Central ¾, and Hotchkiss Ordinary ¾. *Revised:* Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The spot market is quiet, with a moderate business doing at generally unchanged rates. Sales 8,000. Futures are steady at one point advance for near, and one to two for distant positions.

The prospectus of the Central Uruguay Northern Extension Railway Company (Limited) is issued. This company has been formed to acquire and carry out a concession for a railway between Paso de los Toros (the northern terminus of the Central Uruguay of Monte Video) and the town of Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier, a distance of about 180 miles. By the concession the Government guarantees for the term of forty years interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on a capital of £5,000 sterling for each kilometre constructed. This guarantee, it is said, will be sufficient, after providing for the annual charge for the debenture stock of the company, to pay 7 per cent. upon the share capital. The guarantee is payable half-yearly in gold, and will commence to accrue from the opening for public service of each section of 50 kilometres. The capital of the company is £1,000,000, in £10 shares, of which £700,000 is now offered for subscription.

The directors of the London Oil Storage Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 3s. per share, tax free, payable on the 31st inst.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Brighton (Ordinary)		London and County	
Consols	103 1/4	Do. A.	143 5/8	Union of London ..	85 1/2 6 1/8
New Consols (2 1/2) ..	97 1/2 3/8	Chatham (Ordinary) ..	12 1/2 30 1/2	London and West ..	42 1/2 1
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	92 1/2 1/8	Do. Preference ..	23 1/2 1/2	London Joint Stock ..	66 1/2 7 1/2
Local Loan Stock ..	102 1/2 1	North Western ..	101 1/2 1/2	Nat. Prov. of B' ..	37 1/2 40
New 2 1/2 p. c. Unit ..	104 1/2 1/2	South Western ..	163 1/2 1/2	Nat. Prov. of B' ..	43 1/2 4
India 3 1/2 p. c. R. ..	100 1/2 1/2	Manchester and Salf. ..	137 1/2 3/2	Stand. B'k. of Am ..	47 1/2 8 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 p. c. R. ..	71 1/2 2	Do. A.	69 7 1/2	Indian Consols ..	5 1/2 7 1/2
Egyptian Guar. ..	100 1/2 1	Met. Consolidated ..	32 1/2 1/2	Mysore shares ..	3 1/2 4
Met. Bd. Wks. 3 1/2 ..	111 1/2 1/2	Do. Land Stock ..	70 1	Oreoguns ..	11 1/2 13 1/2
Met. 3 p. c. Scrip. ..	100 1/2 1/2	Do. District ..	33 1/2 1/2	Cape Copper ..	6 1/2 1/2
Birmingham Crp. Stk. ..	110 1/2 1/2	Midland ..	133 1/2 1/2	N. Manx ..	4 1/2 1/2
Liverpool ..	110 1/2 1/2	North British Pref. ..	73 1/2 1/2	Mason and Barry ..	11 1/2 12 1/2
FOREIGN STOCKS		Do. Do.	51 1/2 2 1/2	Rio Rico ..	25 1/2 5 1/2
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	91 1/2 1/2	North Eastern ..	153 1/2 1/2	Montana ..	1 1/2 1/2
Do. Hard Dis. ..	71 1/2 1/2	North Stafford ..	110 11	De Beers ..	35 1/2 1/2
Do. Treasury ..	91 1/2 1/2	South Eastern ..	131 1/2 1/2	Kimberley Cent. ..	41 1/2 1/2
Austrian Gold ..	91 1/2 1/2	Do. Deferred ..	110 1/2 1/2	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONS	
Do. Silver ..	102 1/2 1/2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS		Anglo-American ..	45 1/2 7 1/2
Brazilian 1875 ..	91 1/2 1/2	Canada Pacific ..	50 1/2 1/2	Do. Pref. ..	77 1/2 1/2
B. Ayres 6 p. c. ..	61 1/2 1/2	Gen. Pacific Share ..	30 1/2 1/2	Brazilian Submarine ..	13 1/2 1/2
Do. Celulas I. ..	100 1/2 1/2	Chic. Mil. and St. P. ..	67 1/2 1/2	Direct Unit. States ..	9 1/2 1/2
Chilian 4 1/2 p. c. 1875 ..	100 1/2 1/2	Denver & R. Granite ..	13 1/2 1/2	Eastern ..	12 1/2 1/2
Costa Rica A.	92 1/2 1/2	Do. Pref. ..	49 1/2 1/2	Ditto Extension ..	13 1/2 1/2
Do. B.	91 1/2 1/2	Illinois Shares ..	113 1/2 1/2	United Telegraphs ..	13 1/2 1/2
Egypt. State Bond ..	83 1/2 1/2	Lake Shore ..	103 1/2 1/2	Globe Teleg. Trust ..	6 1/2 1/2
Do. United ..	100 1/2 1/2	Ohio & Mississippi ..	21 1/2 1/2	TRAMWAYS ETC.	
Do. Preference ..	100 1/2 1/2	Louis. and Nash. ..	60 1/2 1/2	London Gen. Co. ..	120 2 0
Do. Daira Sanieh ..	77 1/2 1/2	Mex. Cen. Bonds ..	67 1/2 1/2	London Street ..	13 1/2 1/2
French 3 p. c. R. ..	84 1/2 1/2	Miss. Kan. & Texa. ..	11 1/2 1/2	London Tramway ..	13 1/2 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 p. c. R. ..	101 1/2 1/2	N. Y. Cen. Share ..	111 1/2 1/2	North Metropolitan ..	17 1/2 1/2
Greek 5 p. c. 1881 ..	81 1/2 1/2	New York Ontario ..	15 1/2 1/2	WATERWORKS	
Hung. Gold Rente ..	81 1/2 1/2	Erie Shares ..	28 1/2 1/2	Chelsea Waterworks ..	250 5
Italian ..	95 1/2 1/2	Do. Sec. Mort. ..	101 1/2 1/2	East London ..	194 5
Mexican Convertible ..	39 1/2 1/2	Norfolk & West. Pre ..	54 1/2 1/2	Grand Junction ..	123 7
Peruvian 5 p. c. 72 ..	100 1/2 1/2	N. Y. P. & N. O. 1st M. ..	40 1/2 1/2	Kent ..	270 5
Do. 6 p. c. ..	100 1/2 1/2	North Pacific Pref ..	61 1/2 1/2	Laibeth ..	255 60
Portuguese ..	61 1/2 1/2	Pennsylvania St. ..	50 1/2 1/2	New River, New ..	315 50
Russian 1873 ..	100 1/2 1/2	Phil. and Read. St. ..	25 1/2 1/2	St. Lawrence & Vauch. ..	195 71
Spanish 4 p. c. ..	71 1/2 1/2	Union Pacific Shares ..	65 1/2 1/2	W. Middlesex ..	25 71
Turkish 1854 ..	93 1/2 1/2	Wabash Preferred ..	27 1/2 1/2	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT	
Group 1 ..	28 1/2 1/2	Do. Gen. Mort. ..	44 1/2 1/2	Gaslight & Coke ..	245 30
Group 2 ..	16 1/2 1/2	Grand Trunk St. ..	11 1/2 1/2	Imp. Continental ..	210 11
Group 3 ..	11 1/2 1/2	Do. First Pref. ..	63 1/2 1/2	South Metropolitan ..	395 10
4 1/2 p. c. 1871 ..	84 1/2 1/2	Do. Second Pref ..	43 1/2 1/2	Brush Electric (Ld.) ..	4 1/2 1/2
5 p. c. Defence ..	94 1/2 1/2	Do. Third Pref. ..	21 1/2 1/2	MISCELLANEOUS	
5 p. c. Priority ..	82 1/2 1/2	Do. Guaranteed ..	70 1/2 1/2	Allsopp ..	7 1/2 3 1/2
Uruguay United ..	7 1/2 1/2	Mexican Ordinary ..	47 1/2 1/2	Guinness and Co. ..	305 7 1/2
U.S. Funded ..	40 1/2 1/2	Do. First Pref ..	121 1/2 1/2	Hutchinson ..	10 1/2 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2 p. c. ..	110 1/2 1/2	Do. Ob. do. 2nd Pref ..	73 1/2 1/2	Bryant and May ..	13 1/2 1/2
BRITISH RAILWAYS		Lombardo-Venetian ..	9 1/2 1/2	Spratt's Patent ..	10 1/2 1/2
Caledonian ..	111 1/2 1/2	Varna 3 per cent. ..	7 1/2 1/2	P. and O. Steam ..	64 7
Great Eastern ..	61 1/2 1/2	Nitrate Railway ..	21 1/2 1/2	Royal Mail S'ets ..	65 3 1/2
Great Northern ..	115 1/2 1/2	BANKS		N. T. Discount Co ..	11 1/2 1/2
Ditto A.	101 1/2 1/2	Alliance Bank ..	13 1/2 1/2	Hudson's Bay ..	13 1/2 1/2
Great Western ..	130 1/2 1/2	City Bank ..	20 1/2 1/2	Suez Canal ..	88 1/2 1/2
Midland and Great ..	34 1/2 1/2	Consolidated Bank ..	8 1/2 1/2	E. & W. Ind. Dyest ..	23 5
London and York ..	110 1/2 1/2	Imperial Ottoman ..	21 1/2 1/2	London and St. ..	40 1/2 1/2

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND M. DE GIERS.

The following is the telegram of congratulation which the German Emperor sent to M. de Giers the other day on the occasion of the latter's jubilee of fifty years of official service:—

I seize with very special satisfaction the opportunity offered me by the anniversary which your Excellency celebrates to-day to send you my heartiest congratulations, and to greet in you the faithful and sincere intermediary in the official and personal relations which bind me to my dear friend and near kinsman, His Majesty the Tzar.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

To this M. Giers replied, stating that he was deeply touched by the above message of goodwill.

A BURMESE OFFICIAL ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

A Burmese official, Mounng Tsaw Hla Phroo, during last spring and summer visited England, and on his return published his views and impressions. He intended bringing his wife with him, but unfortunately the lady died in Calcutta, and Mounng Tsaw had to continue his journey alone. In London he was welcomed by many old British officials in Burmah and by many of his countrymen. His time was occupied in seeing the sights and in visiting Manchester, Leeds, and other places. After seeing a cotton printing factory and a woollen factory, he enters in his diary that they are so wonderful he cannot describe them. He also visited the London theatres, and this is his comment:—"The piece played at the Adelphi was Belsamere ('The Bells of Haslemere'). It is most of comedy and a little of tragedy. The 'Dorothy,' played at the Lyceum, is entirely of tragedy, which is very instructive and a serious warning to the ungodly people. I had the honour," he says, "of once saluting her Majesty as she passed in the street, when she nodded to me." He thought there was no other country in the world where there was such freedom and such security for life and property; he discussed this matter with foreigners whom he met, and they agreed with him. He is quite clear that every Burman should visit England if he can, and should not deem his education complete without it. The greatest work of art he saw in England was the representation of Niagara at Westminster. The good condition and large hoofs ("almost as big as a half plate") of English horses amazed him; but the climate of London in May distressed him. He had to wear thick clothes and sit for hours before a fire. Finally, he expresses his firm intention of coming to England again and bringing his family, and of settling down ultimately in London altogether—"when I take my pension and spend the evening of my days there."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND LORD SACKVILLE.

President Cleveland (says the correspondent of the *Daily News* in New York) denies the accuracy of the reports concerning his conversation with Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Collins on Sunday. He says: "Lord Sackville's letter was only briefly referred to. I brought the subject up myself, and assured them that they would have no fault to find with what I had done and with the future course I should pursue in the matter." When the reporter asked the President if a demand had been made to the British Government for Lord Sackville's recall the President replied:—

I cannot tell you. It is a matter of the greatest delicacy, and concerns our relations with a foreign Power, so I must proceed with all due dignity and in accordance with the amenities that must prevail between two Governments on friendly terms with each other. There can be no unseemly haste. I say the same thing to you as I told to Mr. Collins. People must be patient, and must be assured that everything has been done we consistently could do. I never yet have discussed matters of State with the outside public, nor can I do so now.

The American newspapers commented on the incident more quietly yesterday.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

An important conference of miners' delegates representing the counties in which sliding-scales are not operative was commenced yesterday at Derby. About 170,000 men were represented. Reports were presented showing that an advance of 10 per cent. in wages had been granted in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, and virtually in Notts. In Yorkshire it was stated that 30,000 men were idle, 10,000 had received the advance, and 7,000 were working on their notices. In Derbyshire 6,000 men were on strike, and 6,000 had received the increase in wages; but the delegate stated that since entering the room he had received a telegram announcing that the Claycross Company had granted the advance, and it was believed that other firms would follow this example. The conference was adjourned. In Yorkshire yesterday the advance was granted at the Topcliffe Collieries, West Ardsley, and at the Flockton Collieries, near Wakefield. The miners of North Wales, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire yesterday commenced work at the increased rate of pay. The sliding scale joint committee at Cardiff have decided to increase the wages of the workmen in the Monmouthshire and South Wales Associated Collieries by 5 per cent. from Thursday next.

ARBITRATION IN THE IRON TRADE.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the North of England Manufactured Iron Trade, at a meeting held at Darlington yesterday, resolved that, as the operatives had given notice of a claim for an advance of 10 per cent., and the employers having made a counter offer of 5 per cent., coupled with the adoption of a sliding scale of 1s. 6d. above shillings for pounds short weight, and this having been declined, the whole question be submitted to arbitration. Dr. Spencer Watson was selected as arbitrator.

AN INTERESTING ELECTION AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

A correspondent writes:—More than usual interest is being felt in the approaching election to the Professorship of Classical Archaeology in University College (vacant by the resignation of Sir Charles Newton), because of the candidature of a lady—Miss Jane E. Harrison. The applicants for the post include also Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, Mr. Ernest Gardner, Mr. Talbot Ely, and Mr. L. R. Farnell, of Exeter College, Oxford. It is with men of this calibre that Miss Harrison is competing. Educated at Newnham College, Cambridge, Miss Harrison has devoted herself for several years to archaeology, especially to that of Greece, and has written "The Myths of the Odyssey," "Introductory Studies in Greek Art," and a number of papers for the *Hellenic Society's Journal*. She is still better known by the brilliant courses of lectures which she has delivered at South Kensington and at Oxford, and by her class work at the British Museum.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famous Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and lung diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists, Dispensaries, Lincolns and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 6s. 6d. per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

TWENTY-ONE MILLION HORSES IN RUSSIA.

The report of the *haras* of the Russian Empire states that there are 21 million horses in that country, not including Finland and the Caucasus. In the six State *haras* there were last year 2,449 horses (81 stallions, 755 mares, and 1,607 foals), and 470 horses were sold from them for 79,407 roubles. There are sixty-two hippodromes in Russia, and the prizes run for amount to 700,000 roubles, of which the State contributed 70,000 roubles. There were seventy-seven horse exhibitions during the year, and of 11,328 exhibited 2,042 were sold. The total expense of the *haras* amounted to 880,000 roubles.

HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENTS AT BERLIN.

At a late meeting of the Berlin Medical Society Professor Virchow introduced a French physician, Dr. Feldmann, who made some experiments in hypnotism. A young man named Garrick offered himself as a medium. After a few seconds of the usual manipulations the medium fell into a deep magnetic sleep. He became perfectly apathetic and motionless. In the state of "suggestion" Dr. Feldmann showed the influence of various medicaments on the medium, who took quinine for sugar, smacking his lips with enjoyment, and he believed ammonia to be perfume, and smelt at it for some time. Immediately afterwards, following the will of the doctor, he showed the usual signs of abhorrence of those bitter and caustic substances. With the same success he ate a lemon for an apple. A piece of camphor held on his forehead had a singular effect. The medium bent his body far backwards, and had to be held on his chair. A magnet caused a dreamy state, during which the medium related his impressions as to events in the street, in which he believed himself to be. Then the medium obeyed the will of the doctor in various ways, shovelling snow, skating, falling, and rising again with one jump at the doctor's suggestion, and finally took a pocket-book by force out of Professor Virchow's pockets. He was then ordered by Dr. Feldmann to reseat himself, and soon woke out of the hypnotic sleep, remembering nothing of what had happened. Two young physicians then spoke, declaring that such experiments were without scientific basis. They believed the "suggestion" to be probably genuine, but as to the other experiments, especially the effect of medicines and the magnet, they thought they needed careful examination.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis state that Mr. Parnell's action in Scotland was founded, among other matters, upon the statement made by the *Times* that Mr. Parnell had furnished £100 to Mr. Frank Byrne to enable him to escape to France, and that the withdrawal of this portion of the complaint was made without his knowledge, and without any instructions from him to his legal advisers in Scotland, and he is awaiting an explanation of the matter. The *Scottish Leader* is authorized by Mr. R. Ainslie Brown, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, to state that the allegation with regard to the Byrne matter was withdrawn on the advice of counsel, who considered it best to strike out all subsidiary matters and limit the case exclusively to the forged letters.

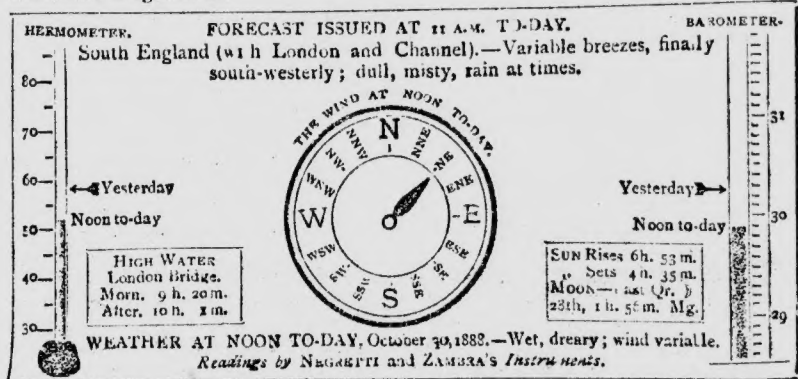
THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

An influential committee has been formed to support the candidature of those who are prepared to support a policy opposed to the majority of the present board, their platform being efficiency, sufficient school accommodation, and unsectarian education. The chairman is Mr. E. North Buxton, and the treasurer is Mr. S. Hope Morley. Among those who have joined the committee are the Duke of Westminster, Lord Aberdare, Lord Hobhouse, Mr. Mundella, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Sir Thomas Farrer, Sir B. Samuelson, M.P., Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Sir T. F. Buxton, Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. S. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., Mr. C. Scale-Hayne, M.P., Mr. Courtney, M.P., Mr. Edric Bayley, Miss Davenport-Hill, Mr. Mark Wilks, Mrs. Westlake, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. B. S. Olding, Mr. H. Gover, and Messrs. Albert Spicer, Evan Spicer, B. W. Currie, W. C. Anderson, F. W. Buxton, F. Pennington, T. Chatfield Clarke, John Westlake, and R. F. Horton. The hon. secs. of this committee are Messrs. George Collins and Richard Baillam, and the offices are Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

THE HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT.—The rumour that Mr. Bright was seriously ill again is incorrect. At nine last night a Rochdale correspondent called upon Dr. Hayle, and learned that Mr. Bright had been confined to his bed for a few days owing to a slight cold and an attack of dizziness, from which he has now nearly recovered; that his general condition was good throughout; and that he remained in bed merely as a precaution.

A NEW ORCHID.—On Friday a small plant, with three leaves, of a hybrid *Cypripedium*, known as *Cypripedium Marshallianum*, was sold at Messrs. Protheroe and Morris's, Cheapside, for 150 guineas, and purchased for a gentleman resident in America. The plant was a cross between *C. Venustum* and *C. Concolor*. A small plant of *C. Leucorhodium* was sold at the same time for 40 guineas.

STRANGE CHARGE AGAINST A GENTLEMAN.—The visitors book of the tapestry works at Old Windsor, which contains the autographs of the Royal family and other distinguished personages, having been missed from the hall of the institution, a warrant was granted to search the house of a gentleman residing near at hand. An examination of the premises was accordingly made yesterday, when the volume was discovered locked up in a drawer in one of the apartments. The gentleman has been arrested, and will be charged before the Berkshire magistrates.



Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE International Trades Union Congress begins its sittings in London this day week. According to the information at present in the hands of Mr. Broadhurst, thirty-two foreign and sixty British delegates will present credentials. The French workmen will send at least twelve delegates, nearly every important interest except the mining being represented. Belgium will be represented by twelve delegates, most of them from Brussels, the majority of them metal-workers; a dozen Dutchmen will land in London on Sunday morning; Italy's representation will be compressed into the person of a single cigar-maker; while the Danish Federation of Trades Unions has commissioned two members to attend. The British delegates will be representative of the last Trades Union Congress. Not a single German delegate will be present. The reason given in explanation of this fact is that any one who attends such a Congress subjects himself to a year's imprisonment upon his return to Germany. Members of Parliament, editors, and doctors offered to take the risk; but as they were not *bonâ fide* working-men—that is, men who do now or have gained their living by the exercise of a trade, or, if they were *bonâ fide* working-men, would not be the delegates of a trade society, but the representatives of political organizations, such as those of the Social Democrats; no hope could be given that their credentials could be accepted. The official language of the Congress will be French. M. Adolphe Smith, a well known journalist, will again officiate as interpreter for the English section of the Congress.

The Congress will meet each day at ten o'clock, take luncheon between one and two, and adjourn at five o'clock in the evening. The first day will probably be given up to reports by delegates as to the condition of labour in their respective countries. The remainder of the week will be spent upon the discussion of the undermentioned subjects—(1) the most efficacious means for removing the obstacles to free combination in foreign countries; (2) the best methods of combination among the workers in various countries; (3) the limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labour; and (4) the desirability or otherwise of State regulation of the hours of labour. The voting will be by nationality. Festivity has not been entirely eliminated from the week's programme. On Monday evening there will be a reception of the foreign delegates by the British trades, and there will be another function on the Wednesday night. The deliberations of the Congress deserve to be watched with great interest.

DICKENS, BYRON, GLADSTONE, AND SPURGEON.

MORE GOSSIP FROM A TRANSATLANTIC JOURNAL.

FROM the Diary of John R. Thompson, in *Lippincott*, we give the following additional extracts:—

Feb. 7.—Had an order to the House of Parliament. Earl of Charlemont moved the Address in a manner pitiable. Lord Houghton followed in a speech without grace or energy. Earl Granville spoke in a style very like Dundreary. Prince of Wales kept his seat and his hat on.

Feb. 12.—Heard morning service in Bedford Chapel: heard J. C. M. Bellw. The small building was decorated with artificial flowers. Bellw is a fashionable preacher, with prematurely grey hair. He discussed tremendous themes with grace of manner that left no ideas on the mind.

Feb. 13.—In my walks about London I am painfully impressed with the condition of the majority, even in quarters not the worst. Streets are dirty, houses mean, the vast masses exhibit squalor, labouring classes never seem to wash. Children swarm everywhere. Fifty yards from Regent-street there are slums like Five Points in New York.

Feb. 23.—Paid a shilling for a stand on the top of an alehouse to see the funeral procession of Cardinal Wiseman. The most degraded concourse of people I ever saw. Women bearing the marks of their husbands' brutality, boys and girls old in suffering and vice, ragged, debauched creatures. Queen Amelia and some foreign Ministers followed the hearse.

Feb. 25.—Drove to the seat of Mowbray Morris, editor-in-chief of the *London Times*. A charming English house. My room very luxurious. Cuisine excellent, wines delicious. Could not help thinking of my father and sister at home as I ate and drank. Music and tea in the drawing-room, afterwards billiards, cigars, brandy, and seltzer. In the morning visited stables, dairy, farm-yard, greenhouses, and conservatories.

March 17.—Visited the *Times* office. The paper of this morning if spread in a line would be eighty-four miles long. Its paper is made in its own mills. The employes are four hundred in number; they have good dining-rooms, hot and cold baths, and a good library of reference; also telegraphic instruments to the House of Parliament and to Reuter's office.

April 8.—Dined at Wortley Lodge, and was assigned the honour of taking Mrs. Gladstone to dinner. Had a long talk with the Chancellor, who has wonderful powers of conversation—indeed, one of the best talkers I ever heard.

April 27.—Heard Gladstone's speech on the Budget. All the seats had been assigned weeks before, but through the Speaker himself I obtained one. Great opulence of language, but I did not consider him equal to Clay, Webster, or Rives. Disraeli and Bulwer sat side by side. Saw John Bright for the first time.

May 25.—While dining at Verey's saw Charles Dickens. He looked very little like a gentleman, and, to our amazement, took out a pocket-comb and combed his hair and whiskers, or rather his goatee, at the table. This is the man who ridiculed America!

May 27.—Dined at Verey's. Saw Dickens again, and a recapitulation of the comb process.

June 18.—Having closed my connection with the *Index*, have made an engagement on the *Standard*. I am to have one leader a week for a guinea and a half a week.

July 9.—Heard the Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Chenevix Trench, preach. Bad manner; the impressive passages were uttered in a sort of sob, as if broken down with his own utterance.

Jan. 14.—Heard Spurgeon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. His great power, I think, is owing to a good voice, great fluency, and plentiful use of homely metaphor. I know preachers at home far superior.

March 19.—Dined at Mr. Schenley's, Priace's-gate. He showed me a beautiful emerald ring given him by Lord Byron, engraved with devices in Arabic, the signet-ring of some pasha. Referring to Byron, he said he knew him well in Italy—that he was a coarse, lubberly man, and that all who knew him marvelled at his success with women, which could not be imputed to his good looks. Shelley he describes as having a feminine appearance and great gentleness of manner. Mr. Schenley was present with Trelawney and assisted at the burning of Shelley's remains. He said that the Countess of Guiccioli was never even pretty, even in her *première jeunesse*.

March 21.—Dined at Alexander Collicie's. Met Charles Mackay and Robert Chambers, the reputed author of "Vestiges of Creation." He is an old man, with a singularly-shaped head rising high to the crown. He gave us interesting anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott.

April 10.—Heard Dickens at St. James's Hall. Admirable, and a crowded house, but could not help thinking it *infra dig.* for the master of fiction to come down to Mrs. Raddle. Fancy Thackeray imitating Becky Sharp!

MR. R. L. STEVENSON AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Mr. Stevenson's chat in this month's *Scribner's* is enlivened by an account of an adventure under water. Mr. Stevenson, it should be explained, was once going to be an engineer. Happily for the world, that is, the world that reads books and magazines, Fate made him a writer instead. Once in the engineer period he got a diver to let him visit the foundations of a pier in course of construction.

It was grey, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were "skipper's daughters," when I found myself at last on the diver's platform, twenty pounds of lead under each foot and my whole person swollen with ply and ply of woollen underclothing. One moment, the salt wind was whistling round my nightcapped head; the next, I was crushed almost double under the weight of the helmet. As that intolerable burthen was laid upon me, I could have found it in my heart (only for shame's sake) to cry off from the whole enterprise. But it was too late. The attendants began to turn the hurdy-gurdy and the air to whistle through the tube; some one screwed in the barred window of the vizor, and I was cut off in a moment from my fellow-men; standing there in their midst, but quite divorced from intercourse: a creature deaf and dumb, pathetically looking forth upon them from a climate of his own. Except that I could move and feel, I was like a man fallen in a catalepsy. But time was scarce given me to realize my isolation; the weights were hung upon my back and breast, the signal rope was thrust into my unresisting hand, and, setting a twenty-pound foot upon the ladder, I began ponderously to descend. Some twenty rounds below the platform, twilight fell. Looking up, I saw a low green heaven mottled with vanishing bells of white; looking around, except for the weedy spokes and shafts of the ladder, nothing but a green gloaming, somewhat opaque but very restful and delicious. Thirty rounds lower I stepped off on the *pierres perdues* of the foundation; a dumb helmeted figure took me by the hand, and made a gesture (as I read it) of encouragement; and looking in at the creature's window, I beheld the face of Bain. There we were, hand to hand and (when it pleased us) eye to eye; and either might have burst himself with shouting, and not a whisper come to his companion's hearing. Each, in his own little world of air, stood incommunicably separate.

IMPRISONED UNDER WATER.

Bob had told me this a little tale, a five minutes' drama at the bottom of the sea, which at that moment possibly shot across my mind. He was down with another, settling a stone of the sea-wall. They had it well adjusted, Bob gave the signal, the scissors were slipped, the stone set home; and it was time to turn to something else. But still his companion remained bowed over the block like a mourner on a tomb, or only raised himself to make absurd contortions and mysterious signs unknown to the vocabulary of the diver. There, then, these two stood for awhile, like the dead and the living; till there flashed a fortunate thought into Bob's mind, and he stooped, peered through the window of that other world, and beheld the face of its inhabitant wet with streaming tears. Ah! the man was in pain! And Bob glancing downward saw what was the trouble: the block had been lowered on the foot of that unfortunate—he was caught alive at the bottom of the sea under fifteen tons of rock.

A SIX-FOOT JUMP IN CLOGS.

As I began to go forward with the hand of my estranged companion, a world of tumbled stones was visible, pillared with the weedy uprights of the staging; overhead a flat roof of green; a little in front, the sea-wall, like an unfinished rampart. And presently, in our upward progress, Bob motioned me to leap upon a stone. I looked to see if he were possibly in earnest, and he only signed to me the more imperiously. Now the block stood six feet high; it would have been quite a leap to me unencumbered: with the breast and back weights, and the twenty pounds upon each foot, and the staggering load of the helmet, the thing was out of reason. I laughed aloud in my tomb; and to prove to Bob how far he was astray, I gave a little impulse from my toes. Up I soared like a bird, my companion soaring at my side. As high as to the stone, and then higher, I pursued my impotent and empty flight. Even when the strong arm of Bob had checked my shoulders, my heels continued their ascent; so that I blew out sideways like an autumn leaf, and must be hauled in, hand over hand, as sailors haul in the slack of a sail, and propped upon my feet again like an intoxicated sparrow. Yet a little higher on the foundation, and we began to be affected by the bottom of the swell, running there like a strong breeze of wind. Or so I must suppose; for, safe in my cushion of air, I was conscious of no impact; only swayed idly like a weed, and was now borne helplessly abroad, and now swiftly—and yet with dream-like gentleness—impelled against my guide. So does a child's balloon divagate upon the currents of the air, and touch and slide off again from every obstacle. So must have ineffectually swung, so resented their inefficiency, those "light crowds" that followed the Star of Hades and uttered "exiguous voices" in the land beyond Cocytus.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pen, write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither catch nor split, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.

"UP WENT THE PRICE OF COAL."

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

THE coal famine with which London was threatened when we last wrote on the coal crisis is now averted, the strike having been narrowed by the concession of the men's demands over a very wide area. None the less the householders of London have at present to pay higher prices for their coals than they have done for many a day. So far there has been no scarcity; indeed London is said to be congested, the supplies being so abundant, but the rush of orders has enabled the coalowners to put up their prices, and in turn the merchants have advanced them against the public. The uncertainty always occasioned by strikes and trade disputes has had the usual result of increasing the cost to the consumer out of proportion to the advance made to labour. The advance of 10 per cent. to the miner means on an average from 3d. to 4½d. per ton, but as there are many non-producers who share in the rise in wages besides the coal-getter, 10 per cent. will work out to about 6d. per ton. The coalowner, however, has been able to secure an increase of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton, and in some cases a larger amount, beyond the advance to the men, so that where there have been no qualifying conditions in consequence of contracts, he has been a considerable gainer by the agitation. In this connection we may notice that a very general opinion prevails on the London Coal Exchange that this movement by the men, if it has not been encouraged, has not been seriously discouraged by colliery proprietors, the occasion being, in their opinion, apparently favourable for advancing prices. The Yorkshire owners have as a rule fixed contracts, and they may have been induced to hope that the iron, steel, glass, and other works which they supply might be prepared to grant more favourable terms rather than allow their contracts to remain unfulfilled, as they could not be enforced in the case of a strike. In other parts of the country where the contracts are mainly on a sliding scale the coalowners secure 6d. per ton for every 1s. of advance in the public price, so that a rise of say 3s. means to them an additional 1s. 6d. per ton on their contracts, minus the 6d. per ton paid to the men, or a net gain of 1s. per ton. In some cases the collieries have advanced their prices even to a greater extent than 3s. With orders pouring in, they seemed to think that any price might be obtained, but they very soon frightened away their regular customers, and they have already had to moderate their demands. Those collieries which have been content with a small advance have done remarkably well, and have at the same time been able to give the men the advance of 10 per cent. The fact that some owners have had to lower their prices points to the conclusion that the highest level has been touched. Indeed, with the dispute largely settled, and the fear of short supplies removed, there is every likelihood of a fall.

Meanwhile, for the advance of 6d. per ton to the men, the public have to pay from 2s. to 4s. The difference largely goes into the pockets of the coalowners, except in cases where the merchant has large contracts at the summer prices. He may have secured for 6s. per ton what is now selling at 10s. at the pit; and, although he will have in addition on the sliding scale to pay 6d. for every 1s. advance on the public price, he still secures an advantage of 2s. per ton in consequence of the rise. Except in such cases, the coalowners, as we have said, have obtained the advantage from the rise. Superior Wallsend is fetching on the London Coal Exchange 21s., as compared with 16s. 6d. this time last year. The highest point reached in 1877 was 17s., and we have to go back to 1883 to find it as high as 20s., and to the panic time of 1872-3 to discover it up to the level of the current quotation. The public price for the same coal is 26s., which allows, it may be said, a very large margin to the merchant. There is, however, the cost of unloading from the steamer in the Thames, with various incidental expenses; there is also delivery, besides which one-fourth of a shipload would probably be thrown aside as dust, the coal being smashed up in the process of loading and unloading, which would not fetch more than 6s. 6d. to 8s. per ton, so that the merchant wants a fair margin to recoup himself. Another class of coal—best selected brights—which are landborne, fetch at the pit mouth 10s. To this has to be added 7s. 7d. for railway rate, 9d. for waggon hire, 9d. for loading into sacks, and 2s. 9d. for cartage and delivery, making altogether 21s. 10d., while the current quotation is 23s. The merchant has in addition to the balance the advantage of receiving 21 cwt. at the pit for his ton. If he is his own contractor he can also save on cartage, but the rates given are the usual contractor's prices. It will be seen that the difference between the rates at the pit mouth and in the consumer's cellar is very considerable, but the necessary cost of bridging the space is also large. If the intermediaries could be dispensed with, possibly the public would obtain their coals cheaper, but the point we wish to bring out in the meantime is that the recent advance in price has not gone wholly, or even mainly, into the merchant's pocket.

In connection with the variation in the prices charged to the public, we are assured that it is perfectly true that a very extensive system prevails of delivering short weight. Sacks are made which cannot possibly hold the full weight, and loads are regularly weighed at, say, 1 ton 16 cwt., which are delivered as two tons. The question of prosecuting and making an example of one or two of the firms which notoriously follow this practice has been frequently discussed in the trade, but no action has been taken, and so dishonesty flourishes. It is one of the stock tales on the Coal Exchange that a lawyer who is familiar with the firms who practise this shady policy has filled his cellar for some years without a penny of cost. His plan is to send his order, and when the coals come to hand he takes care to have them weighed, with an obliging policeman as a witness. When the inevitable deficiency is discovered, he requests the servants of the firm to send their principal to him. Usually a note is forwarded expressing regret that a mistake should have occurred, and requesting payment for the amount actually delivered. That, however, our legal friend declines to do, and asks the firm to sue him. As publicity is the last thing that they desire, they let their unpleasant customer drop. The story may be apocryphal, but there seems no doubt that the iniquitous system of short weights is extensively practised.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.

THE ARMADA.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Nelson, and Maud Milford; Leonard Bayne, Lillie Langtry, Edward Gordon, Victor Savoy, A. Beament, Henry Lushington, S. P. Mason, Mervyn D'Alton, Stanislaus Calhem, B. Robbins, F. Doherty, Tom West, W. Uddell, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fritz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denville, F. Thomas, F. Colings, and Harry Nichols.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED. Box-office (Mr. J. Hart) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERRIDGEM TRELL.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 8 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Carol, E. Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairloles, M. Barton, and Olga Nettersole; Messrs. Lewis Walker, J. Beaumont, L. S. S. Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Natcombe Gault, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Heimon, Layshon, Mildmay; Mr. Natcombe Gault.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 18th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Stanton, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Fowler, Gladys Houlrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Deaman, A. Anderson, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE OF JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE UNION JACK. 91st Time. Mr. William Terrell; Messrs. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cantley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Mrs. Milward; Mesdames Dorothy Dens, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Barton, and Clara Jones. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with cast-iron and iron absolutely fireproof. Lighted throughout with electricity. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 22nd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves-Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,732.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vedin, Fenton Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Hyde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNOV, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 12. Telephone 3,011. MATINEE OF MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEAGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (53th Performance.) Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, L. Le Hay, S. King, and J. John Peachey. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Mus'd by JULIA WOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, M. de Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Pene, Flora Wilmis, Blanche Murray, and Alice Leathbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snaelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, F. C. Thorne, H. Hally, and Charles Colson. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Galsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Payne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farnen, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crawford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Backstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brierley, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Sedon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GREENWICH.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.

(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)

TO-NIGHT, and during the week, THE DEMON, with M. Michael Winegradov in the Title Role. His last appearances prior to his entering on a five years' engagement with Mr. Augustus Harris. No fees. Programmes and Clerk Rooms Free. Ordinary West-end prices of admission. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI FRANCHI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 2 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.10 and 9 P.M.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'O'VLY CARTE.—**TO-NIGHT**, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled **THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD**; or, **THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID**. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—**THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.** **MORNING PERFORMANCE** EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE.—**TO-NIGHT**, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled **UNCLES AND AUNTS**, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtreys, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. LESTOCQ. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, **THE SPY**, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. **MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT**, at 3 o'clock.—**COMEDY THEATRE.**

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On **SATURDAY NEXT**, November 3, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera **NADGY**, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON.

PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING OF ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITELY, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. J. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1883.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIES.
At 4.0 and 8.0 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA.
Magnificent reproduction of the ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FETE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY.
VICTOR A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

NIAGARA COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOFEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Hagiboot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST. ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. CLOSES Saturday, December 1.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—A COURSE of FIVE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given in the NEW GALLERY on THURSDAYS throughout NOVEMBER.—Tickets and full Particulars of the Secretary.
WILLIAM MORRIS, "Tapestry and Carpet Weaving," THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 8.30 P.M.

HOTEL LIST.

CANARY ISLANDS.
DROTAVA GRAND HOTEL, SANATORIUM, and HEALTH RESORT, TENERIFFE.
SEASON 1887-1889.

The Taoro Hotels Company (Limited) have acquired the above Hotel, as also the Marquesa, Zamora, and Buena Vista. They are now under entirely new and English management, and contain 120 bedrooms. Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Riding and Driving. Pure water, dry and bracing air. Finest climate in the world. Absolutely no winter. See the Holiday number of the *London Medical Recorder*.

There is a Resident English Chaplain and a Physician, M.D., London, M.R.C.S., near the Hotel. Reduced tariff. For terms and further particulars, address the Manager, Sanatorium Puerto Drotava, Teneriffe, or the Company's agents, Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., 17, St. Helen's place, London, E.C.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE

Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoaatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quaffs the same beverage at the breakfast table."

COCOATINA.

Retailed in ½-lb., ¼-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11½, and 3s. 3½.

OUR EYES.

BROWNING'S IMPROVED METHOD OF SUITING THE SIGHT WITH SPECTACLES, either personally or by Correspondence.—Browning's axis-cut pebbles are the most perfect lenses made, being cut from pure crystals of Brazilian pebble at right angles to the axis, and every lens tested separately by the polariscope. Spectacles of superior quality from 4s. 6d. per pair; with pebble lenses in best steel frames, from 10s. 6d. per pair; and in gold frames, from £1 3s. 6d. Full particulars of Browning's Method of Suiting the Sight by Correspondence, and Testimonials post free.

JOHN BROWNING, 15, Kensington crescent, Kensington-road, W., and 63, Strand, W.C.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ltd., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country launders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS are inserted for 5s. each. The PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The PALL MALL BUDGET, also sent free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager, PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

"BURIED ALIVE."

HORRIBLE DETAILS OF A PREMATURE INTERMENT

In Russia people are oftener than elsewhere condemned—unintentionally, of course—to that most gruesome of all deaths, of which E. A. Poe had such unfeigned horror—burial alive. But the circumstances accompanying this frightful torture are seldom so characteristic or so horrible as in the case of the wife of a peasant in the Government of Volhynia, on the borders of Austria, who, according to the local journal *Volhynia*, was lately buried in a comatose state. She was expecting soon to become a mother at the time of her supposed death. After the "corpse" had been kept the usual time, the parish priest, Konstantinoff, recited the prayers of the burial service in the churchyard; the widower cast three handfuls of earth on the coffin, and all departed except the grave-diggers. In filling up the grave the latter shovelled in an unusually large sod of hard earth, which struck the coffin with a loud noise, and woke up the unfortunate woman from her sleep. The horror of her position at once dawned upon her. She cried out in most piteous tones to the grave-diggers to rescue her from a horrible death. She solemnly promised them all her property if they would take her from the grave and coffin. The more she cried and entreated, the more strenuous were their endeavours to fill in the grave; and on leaving the churchyard, when their work was done, they still heard her cries and moans. They at once hurried off to her husband, who was surrounded with guests, drinking to the memory of the deceased. Having related what had taken place, the matter was discussed by the guests and the neighbours, who soon came rushing in, and it was finally resolved *nem. con.* that an evil spirit had taken possession of the deceased, and that, in order to prevent her walking at night, and disturbing the people, it was absolutely necessary to disinter her and drive an aspen stake through her body. The *mir* sent a deputation to the priest, asking permission to disinter the body and perform this superstitious rite deemed necessary in all such cases. The *pope*, horrified, hurried off to the churchyard, and had the body disinterred in the hope of saving a life, but superstition had already got its victim—the woman was dead, but unmistakable signs showed she had struggled hard to escape from the most horrible death the human mind can conceive.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

LITTLE, Canon J. KNOX, M.A. "The Light of Life." (Rivingtons.) [A volume of sermons on various subjects, and preached on various occasions. Pp. 333. Cloth.]

LOEBNHOFFER, LILLIAS. "Bairnie." (Digby and Long.) [A novel in one volume. Pp. 301. cloth.]

LUEBOCK, Sir JOHN, Bart. "On the Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with special reference to Insects." (London: Kegan Paul. 5s.) [A volume of the International Scientific Series. Pp. 292, illustrated.]

LYTTON, LORD. "My Novel." (Routledge.) [The new issue of the Pocket Volume Edition, and the third and last volume of "My Novel."]

MERIMEE, PROSPER. "Carmen." (Routledge.) [A volume of Routledge's Pocket Library. Pp. 142. cloth. 1s.]

MORTIMER, JAMES (Editor). "The Chess Player's Pocket-Book, and Manual of the Openings." (Wynman. 1s.)

NASH, THOMAS ARTHUR, B.A. "The Life of Richard Lord Westbury, formerly Lord High Chancellor, with Selections from his Correspondence." (Bentley.) [A biography in two volumes, with portrait.]

NORRIS, W. E. "The Rogue." (Bentley.) [A novel in three volumes.]

OLIPHANT, Mrs. "A Memoir of the Life of John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D." (Blackwood.) [A biography in one volume, with a portrait. Pp. 502.]

POLE, WILLIAM, F.R.S. "The Life of William Siemens, F.R.S." (John Murray.) [A life in one volume, with portrait and illustrations. Pp. 412.]

"POLYTECHNIC Young Men's Christian Institute." (399, Regent-street. 2s.) [The syllabus and prospectus for 1888-1889. Pp. 262. cloth.]

TOORGEVNIIEFF, IVAN. "The Unfortunate One." (Tribner.) [A novel, translated from the Russian by Mr. A. R. Thomson. Pp. 134. cloth.]

VANE, DENZIL. "From the Dead." (Sampson Low.) [A "romance" in two volumes.]

WATFORD, L. B. "Her Great Idea, and other Stories." (Sampson Low. 10s. 6d.) [A volume of short stories. Pp. 311. cloth.]

WEDGWOOD, JULIA. "The Moral Ideal: an Historic Study." (Tribner.)

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG, CHRISTMAS BOOKS, &c., &c.—Christmas books, presentation volumes, books for the young, &c., are being sent to us in such large numbers that we have at present no space to do more than mention the book and author's name. Further notice must be deferred to a later season.

From Messrs. Blackie and Co. we have received:—

"Self-Exiled" (Stewart); "Captain Bayley's Heir" (Henty); "Swiss Stories" (Wheelock); "Gianetta" (Mulholland); "Filled with Gold" (Perrett).

Messrs. Routledge and Sons have sent us:—

"The Little Savage" (Marryat); "Harry Trevorton" (Ed. Lady Broome); "The Children of the Week" (Peters); and "Scottish Soldiers of Fortune" (Grant).

And from Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.:—

"Harper's Young People for 1888," "Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets" (illustrated), and "Waiks Abroad" (Beaumont).

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Society of Cyclists, 9, Conduit-street—Address by Dr. Richards at 8.
Opening of the Parcliff Highway Refuge by the Bishop of Bedford, 3.
Convocation of the Institute of Medical Electricians, 11, Chancery-street, 9.
School Board Election—Addresses by Mr. G. F. Fisher and Mrs. Maitland, Somerville Club, 8.

Lectures—Dr. Abdy on "Law," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Bernard Dyer on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7; J. K. Jerome on "Stage Characters," Playgoers' Club, 8; Dr. Collins on "Colour Sense," Royal Victoria Hall, 8.30; Dr. Kelly on "Sanitary Law," Parke's Museum, 3; Rev. A. Hall on "Rome," Craven Chapel, Regent-street, 8.

TO-MORROW.

P. & O. Commission, Royal Law Courts, 10.30.
Photographic Club, Anderson's Hotel, 8.
Frances Mary opens the King Edward Institute and School, Spitalfields, 4.
Deputation of Tilbury Dock Labourers to East and West India Dock, Billiter-street, 12.15.
North Islington Central Liberal Club—Annual Meeting, 8.

WEIGHING THOUGHTS.

"Starting from the idea," says *Iron*, "that the hand varies sensibly in size with the amount of blood present in it at any moment, Professor Mosso, the Italian physiologist, has made some most interesting investigations. In his first experiments the hand was placed in a closed vessel of water, when the change in the circulation produced by the slightest action of the body or brain, the smallest thought or movement, was shown by a rise or fall in the liquid in the narrow neck of the vessel. With a large balance, on which the horizontal human body may be poised, he has found that one's thoughts may be literally weighed, and that even dreams, or the effect of a slight sound during slumber, turn the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the balance of the head. The changing pulse even told him when a professional friend was reading Italian and when Greek, the greater effort for the latter duly affecting the blood flow.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR—REVISED VERSION.

We have still another report of the interview between the Pope and the Kaiser. It comes from Vienna, and was originally given by no less a person than the Emperor's brother, Prince Heinrich, at a five o'clock tea in the palace of the Archduke Karl Ludwig, the Austrian Emperor, the Austrian Crown Prince, the Crown Princess Stéphanie, and all the Hapsburg Archdukes and Archduchesses being present. The Prussian Prince, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Tribune*, told his Imperial audience that the Pope made two distinct attempts to introduce "the Secular Power question." The Emperor shortly replied to the first attempt by reminding the Pope of the enormous preponderance and superiority of spiritual over secular authority. In conflicts between the two, the Emperor observed, the former has always been conqueror. At this answer, said Prince Heinrich, the Pope suddenly turned pale. He spoke next of the religious question in Germany. When he noticed the serious interest with which the Emperor followed his remarks, he "made use of his advantage, and suddenly leaped back again into the midst of the Roman question. The Emperor was vexed at this, and rose suddenly from his chair. He then called me, and introduced me to the Pope." The Prince said that the Emperor afterwards told him that "if so ready a means had not been at hand to put a stop to the Pope's tactics he had already resolved within himself to fall back upon the word of the Gospel, and simply say to the Pope, 'My kingdom is not of this world!'" After Prince Heinrich had given these details to his Austrian hosts, he added, "The Emperor gave King Humbert an exact account of everything which had passed between himself and the Pope."

FACING WARREN'S DRAGOONS.—A number of mounted police tried to ride down a procession of the unemployed in Oxford-street last night. Instantly a hundred men faced the horsemen, and their leader stepped forward and coolly said to the inspector, "We've had enough of this riding down, and if there's any more of it we shall make short work of your interference." Evidently the inspector saw they meant it, for he ordered his men to fall back, and the unemployed went on in perfect order again.

Middle. Blaize de Bury will resume this year the courses of Wednesday and Saturday lectures on French literature which have already been so successful in fashionable London circles. The Saturday course this year will be devoted to distinguished Frenchwomen of the seventeenth century, ending with one lecture upon Saint Cyr; and the Wednesday course is to include studies of Molière, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and La Fontaine. The first lecture will be given on Saturday, November 3, at 63, Ebury-street.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS, in Bond and Duty Paid, on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1888.

MR. JOHN W. BASHFORD, Sworn Broker, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, principally without reserve, to close sundry accounts, &c., at the LONDON COMMODITY SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov., at one o'clock precisely, the following STOCKS—viz., 13 pipes and butts, 57 hhds., 21 qr-casks, 2 octaves Port and Sherry, including Martell's, Cockburn's, Goldsmith and Dickson's shipping, &c.; also a parcel of 10 pipes 50 lbs. Port to be sold for account of whom it may concern; 2 hhds. Claret; 45 hhds., 64 qr-casks, 4 octaves, 56 cases Brandy, including Martell's 1877 landed 1878, 1878 landed 1879, Otard's 1878 landed 1880, Denis Moutie's 1881, Champagne Vineyards, 1874, &c., &c.; 38 hhds., 50 qr-casks, 5 octaves, 30 cases Whisky, including J. Jameson's, D. W. & Co.'s 1885 make, blends of J. Jameson's, G. Rose's, and D. W. D., &c.; also a parcel of 17 butts, 13 hhds., 16 qr-casks Comber; Spring 1880 and March 1886 makes Bandon; Spring, 1880, and Kilbeggan, June, 1886, to be sold to close an account; also a parcel of 130 puns, Jamaica Rum; including Plummer's, Thomson Hankey's, &c., and 7 puns, 13 hhds., 36 barrels vatted Rum; 322 cases Champagne, C. Aret, S. Aret, &c., including Châteauneuf, 1883, Châteauneuf Montrose, 1880, and Châteauneuf, 1883, &c., all in bond, also duty paid; 7 qr-casks Port, 1 qr-cask 8 octaves Cordials, and 1,640 dozens Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, &c.—Catalogues and full particulars of the Auctioneer and Valuer, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C.

SIMS REEVES: HIS LIFE. By HIMSELF.

"The gifted artist can scarcely fail to interest the many legions of his admirers."—*Sunday Times*.
"The anecdotes are highly dramatic."—*Entertainer*.
One Vol., demy 8vo, 10s. 6d.
LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM WALTZ.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. By THEO. BONHEUR. Splendidly Illustrated. This most charming Waltz must become the success of the Season, and the rage of London. Performed with overwhelming applause at all the Exhilarations, Promenade Concerts, &c. 2s. net. Band and Military parts now ready.
LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

Now ready. One Shilling, post free. Twopenny extra.
MONKEY MEPHISTO. BY HENRY MURRAY. BOW BELLS ANNUAL, 1888-9. London: JOHN DICKS, 43, Strand; all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C.

MURRAY'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.
The Police of the Metropolis. By Sir Charles Warren.
The Reproach of Annesley. Part III., Chaps. 3-5. By Maxwell Gray, Author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland."
English and Arabs in East Africa. By F. L. Moir.
Beer-Town upon Trent. By Henry Cresswell.
An Unexpected Visit. By Henry Cresswell.
Handwriting and Character. By Rev. W. A. Spooner.
Carols (to be concluded). By A. M. Wakefield.
The Half is more than the Whole. A Three-cornered Essay.
A Good Old Family. Chaps. 4-7.
Our Library List.

London: JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Monthly, price Half-a-Crown.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.
The Emperor Frederick's Diary. By Archibald Forbes.
Impressions of Australia. I. The People. By R. W. Dale, LL.D.
The Report of the Education Commission. By the Rev. Canon Gregory.
Krakatoa. By Sir R. S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S.
The Religious Novel. By the Dean of Windsor.
The American Tariff. By Albert Shaw.
The Genesis of the Puritan Ideal. By Principal Fairbairn, D.D.
Hamdi Bey. By J. Theodore Bent.
The Irish Land Question and its Statistics. By Archbishop Walsh.

ISBISTER & Co. (Limited), 56, Ludgate-hill, London.

THE SPIRITUALISTIC WEEKLY PRESS.

LIGHT: a Journal of Psychological, Occult, and Mystical Research. 16 pages weekly. Price 2d.; post free 2½d.—Office, 16, Craven-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

THE TWO WORLDS: a Journal devoted to Spiritualism, Occult Science, Ethics, and Reform. 16 pages weekly. Price 1d.; post free 1½d.—Office, 61, George-street, Cheetham-hill, Manchester.

THE MEDIUM and DAYBREAK: 15 pages weekly. Price 1½d.; post free 2d.—Office, 15, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

THE BANNER OF LIGHT: the oldest Spiritual Paper in the World. Published by Messrs. Colby and Rich, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Sole European Agent, Mr. H. A. Kersey, 3, Bigg-market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Post free, 4½d.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS. WANTED to Rent TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in Temple or neighbourhood. Terms moderate.—Address "A." a. Northumberland-street, Strand.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knight-hood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS'
Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

BORD'S PIANOS

25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN.

These Organs have for forty years held precedence of all others. Highest class only. Sold by all Music Houses in Great Britain.—EUROPEAN HOUSE, 50, HOLBORN-VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

EARLY FROSTS.

NEGRETTE AND ZAMBRA'S Self-registering THERMOMETERS correctly register the highest and lowest temperatures in the absence of the observer.

Illustrated price-lists free by post. HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET.

IRON WINE BINS.—W. and J. BURROW recommend their well-known SLIDER BINS as the best for large or small cellars, clubs, hotels, &c. The strongest, safest, and most useful bins in the market. All sizes.—W. and J. BURROW, 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C.; Works, Malvern.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

THE biggest £5 BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE in the world will be GIVEN AWAY every Wednesday to the first common-sense Englishman who has the nous to go for it. See MONDAY'S TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION, a Newspaper for every one.—All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post free 2d.—35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

DUTCH BULBS.

THE PICK OF HOLLAND.

VAN VELSEN BROS., BULB-GROWERS, HAARLEM, HOLLAND.

Our "NE PLUS ULTRA" COLLECTION for SPRING GARDENING, containing 1,200 choice Bulbs, viz.:—

25 Hyacinths, superb mixed
50 Single early Tulips
25 Single late Tulips
25 Double early Tulips
100 Spanish Irises
50 English Irises
400 Crocus, in four distinct colours
100 Double Ranunculus
50 Single Anemones
25 Double Anemones, Scarlet
50 Grape Hyacinths
50 Single Snowdrops
75 Scilla Siberica
25 Gladioli
100 Narcissi "Pieticus" or "Pheasant's Eye"
50 Winter Aconites

will be sent immediately after receipt of a cheque or P.O.O. value £1. Half of the above for 11s.

For other collections, see our complete catalogue for 1888, which will be sent post free and gratis on application.

UNIVERSITIES, NAVY, ARMY, &c.—ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, Newcross, Kent, for the Sons of Naval Officers and other Gentlemen. President, Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G.; Head Master, Rev. J. WHITE, M.A. Candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst trained with remarkable success.
NAVAL CADETSHIPS.—SPECIAL CLASS, under Mr. B. ARNETT, M.A. Four nominations given annually by the Admiralty.—Apply to the Head Master.
N.B.—This School will be removed to West Christchurch Park in August next.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. "The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the roebuck of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports a AUSTRALASIA:—

Tons	H.P.	Nov. 9
LUSITANIA	3,325	4,000
OKOYA	6,184	7,000
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000
LIGURIA	4,638	4,000
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000
IBERIA	4,702	4,000

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Cheap Single and Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight of passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West End Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week, and Marseilles, Naples, and Brindisi fortnightly.

CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London every week. From Naples and Brindisi fortnightly.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi, every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS. For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED). (BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly.
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage. Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 12, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London

TO GERMANY, by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.

The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000 horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofly state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London, first saloon, £1 15s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 15s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE

is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I have used your Lung Tonic now for myself and family (which consists of nine) for nearly ten years, and can testify to its efficiency, and to its saving me many a heavy doctor's bill."—J. COKER, Paragon Sta., Hull.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills

never fail to afford relief in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy. Under their wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine cleanses the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

SPECIAL PREPAID
ADVERTISEMENTS.3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/3

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

Note.—Each line averages about seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

A LADY offers a superior HOME to one or two CHILDREN of any age. Experienced care and every comfort. Entire charge taken. Sanitary drainage. Terms moderate.—Address, "Mater," Care Stevens, Stationer, Leytonstone.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen. Bed and sitting rooms on ground floor, 19, Argyle-street, King's-cross, opposite St. Pancras Station.

BOARDING RESIDENCE.—Castle House, 51, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Superior and home-like. Electric light in reception rooms. Terms, apply to Miss PINDER (late Bird and Pinder). Established 23 years.

SANDGATE, Kent.—Comfortable Winter APARTMENTS, facing sea, sheltered from north-east winds. Terms moderate.—Mrs. P., 3, Devonshire-terrace.

SWITZERLAND.—Good Winter Quarters. Pension du Lac, Gunten, Lake of Thun, twenty-four hours from London. Terms 28s. per week, including full board and apartments, with bedroom firing, bathing, fishing, &c., free. Proprietor, F. Günther. References permitted to E. Henley, Esq., 15, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

WOODHALL SPA.—BOARDING-HOUSE for LADIES only near the Bromo-Iodine Baths. Every comfort for invalids.—Apply Tyingham, Woodhall Spa, near Lincoln.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

HASTINGS.—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, two reception and five bed rooms, to LET on warm part of sea front for winter months; terms 45s. per week.—Address, Mrs. S., Marine Parade, Hastings.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Best Profession. Boys and Girls, age 14—25. Certificate issued. "Practical Guide" free.—SKERRY, 27, Chancery-lane.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, *THE ELOCUTIONIST* (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 2s. 2d. Postal instruction. Innumerable, irrefragable references.

READING, Reciting, Speaking, Dramatic Art, &c.—Miss ANNIE PARKER, Successful Tutor and Elocutionist, INSTRUCTS effectively. Books, 3s. 6d.—124, Gower-street.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Small select class now forming. Fee, one guinea the course. Native teacher. Private lessons.—Señor BOULLON, 15, Daneville-road, Denmark-hill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED BY THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (Limited). Canvassing and Insurance Agents may considerably add to their income by representing this Association. Financial position indisputable. See reports of leading Accountants and Actuaries recently issued, and over 100 press notices.—Apply personally or by letter to Mr. A. P. MADDEN, Provident Association of London (Limited), 39, Lombard-street, E.C.

FOR DISPOSAL, large quantity MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS. Nearly every kind. From 2s. 6d. dozen. Sample slide lists 3d.—P., 237, Maida-vale, W.

REPAIRS.—Sewing Machines, Mangles, Wringers, Bassinets, and Invalid Chairs, properly and cheaply repaired. Cost given before doing in writing. Fetched from anywhere on receipt of postcard.—HENRY WEBSTER, Manufacturer, 442-444, Harrow-road, London, W.

STAMPS! STAMPS!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Bic-a-Brac, 12. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would 'only send TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS' in having their articles copied by a type writer, 'what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their 'copy would have of being read.' TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by 'TYPEWRITER,' 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

WIDOWER, with daughter, 20, and son, 8 years, wishes some respectable person to join him in taking a House about £40 per annum. Can furnish part. Within 1 mile of King's-cross, on account of business.—Apply, E. R., 8, Chesterfield-street, King's-cross, W.C.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good landress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Covered van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Epilo-bridge-road, Acton.

MACNIVEN
AND
CAMERON'S
PENS are the BEST.THE CITY OF MELBOURNE
BANK (LIMITED)Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each..... £2,000,000
Issued 200,000 Shares:—Paid up £500,000 1,000,000
Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000

Reserve Fund 325,000

London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.

Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland. Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.

All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.

Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman

Annual Income, £248,000.

Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.

Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,500,000.

Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ASSETS exceed £4,000,000

Head Office—St. Mildred's House, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS G. ACKLAND, F.I.A., F.S.S., Actuary.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)

Funds—£3,210,793. Annual Revenue—£425,456.

NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall.

Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,

27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.

Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.

CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,

20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, F. H. ROCKE.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS IN LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint

C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.

President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.

Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.

WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free).

Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.

BANKERS.—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.

W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

BORDEAUX, South of France, and Pyreneux. EVERY FRIDAY.—Special Winter Fares:—Saloon, £2; fore cabin, £1 10s.

Return, available to 28th February, 1889, £3 or £2 5s. Returning Fridays. Through tickets issued to Arcachon, Biarritz, &c.

Luggage and cargo should be sent to Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, with a consignment note, before six P.M. on the day preceding the sailing date.

Barcelona Exhibition.—Cheap return tickets to Barcelona, £7 7s. or £4 11s. 6d.

Apply to General Steam Navigation Co., 55, Great Tower-street, or 14, Waterloo-place, London.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—Standard.

6d. and 1s. per Box,
OF ALL STATIONERS.

Beware of Imitations.

BRAZIL.

CEARÁ HARBOUR LOAN OF
£131,250, in SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS OF £100 each.

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Harbour Works, the Revenues of the Port, and the Imperial Government guarantee of interest as and when authorized.

Principal repayable by yearly drawings at a premium of 10 per cent., or £110 per £100 Debenture, to commence one year after the completion of the Harbour.

Interest payable half-yearly, on February 1 and August 1, at the London and Westminster Bank, London, E.C.

TRUSTEES FOR THE MORTGAGE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

The Right Hon. Viscount Folkestone, M.P.

Henry J. Norman, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The CEARÁ HARBOUR CORPORATION (Limited) are prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for £112,500, being the balance of their Debenture Capital required for constructing the Harbour Improvements at the Port of Ceará, the capital of the Province of Ceará, Brazil.

The Loan will be issued in First Mortgage Debentures of £100 each, ranking equally with the Debentures already issued, with coupons attached, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in sterling, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in London. These Debentures can be inscribed at the request of the holders.

PRICE OF ISSUE, £97 10s. per £100 Debenture, payable as follows:—

£10 per Debenture, on Application.

£40 per " " on Allotment.

£15 per " " 1st January, 1889.

£22 10s. per " " 1st March, 1889.

Subscribers desiring may pay in full on allotment, and receive interest at 6 per cent. from that date.

Scrip will be issued, to be exchanged for Debentures on completion of all payments.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage of the Harbour Works and the general undertaking of the Corporation, and the net revenues of the Harbour of Ceará authorized by Imperial Decree to be received during the period of 33 years from the completion of the works.

The gross revenue, based on the dues which will be receivable by the Corporation on the completion of works, and calculated on the latest available official Custom House Returns of the trade of the Port of Ceará, is estimated to amount to £34,273 per annum.

The sum required to pay the interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the entire issue of Debentures, together with Sinking Fund for their redemption, at 10 per cent. premium, amounts to £13,140 per annum, and the Administration Expenses are estimated at £5,400.

In addition to the above revenues, the Imperial Government, by the Concession dated 5th May, 1883, undertook to guarantee, during the term of six years, interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the Capital expended on the works up to 2,500 Contos of Reis or £281,250. Application has been made to the Government for the authorization attaching this guarantee to the present issue of Debentures, pending the receipt of which the Directors will retain out of the proceeds of the loan a sufficient sum to secure payment of the interest on the present issue up to the completion of the works and the commencement of receipt by the Company of the revenue from the harbour.

The harbour improvements are now in active progress and are expected to be completed during the ensuing year.

The Share Capital of the Corporation is £200,000, of which £100,000 has been issued and allotted, and is officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation, certified translation of the Decrees, Official Returns of the Trade of the Port, the Contract for Works, Engineer's Report, Letter from his Excellency the Brazilian Minister relative to the Government guarantee, and the Mortgage securing the Debentures, can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Dodgson, and Cox, 4, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., the Solicitors to the Corporation.

Prospectuses, with forms of application, can be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, St. George's House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

The following are the Directors and Officers of the Corporation:—

DIRECTORS.

William H. Harris, Esq., Chairman.

Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., Director of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Company (Limited).

Michael M. Moore, Esq., Director of the La Guaira Harbour Corporation (Limited).

Captain Richard Revett, Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

J. William Hume Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Company (Limited).

BANKERS.

In London.—The London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 41, Lothbury, E.C.

In Brazil.—The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited).

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Dodgson and Cox, 4, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, London, E.C.

ENGINEER.—R. E. Wilson, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Westminster, S.W.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Mr. T. H. EVANS, St. George's House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

October 26, 1888.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Large

profits quickly made by investing £10 upwards under a thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for 7 years. Full details in Explanatory Book (8th edit.), sent post free.—Address: GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers 24, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before November 3.

THE CENTRAL URUGUAY
NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAY
COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

FIRST ISSUE, £700,000 in 70,000 Shares of £10 each, at par, payable

£1 0s. per Share on Application,
£1 10s. " " Allotment.

And the Balance in calls of not more than £2 10s. per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Shares may be paid in full on allotment, or when any call falls due, and interest will be allowed upon such prepayments at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Default in the due payment of any call will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN COGHLAN, Esq., Chairman.

Charles O. Barker, Esq.

Geo. W. Drabble, Esq.

John Fair, Esq.

Louis Fitzwygram, Esq.

Frank Parish, Esq.

D. Cooper Scott, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., London, E.C.

The London and River Plate Bank (Limited), Montevideo.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Cope and Co., 3, Great George-street, Westminster.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Messrs. J. Livesey and Son, 2, Victoria-mansions, Westminster.

SECRETARY.—Mr. E. G. Townsend.

OFFICES.—6, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying out the Concession granted by the Government of the Republic of Uruguay for a Railway between Paso de los Toros (the Northern terminus of the Central Uruguay Railway of Monte Video) and the town of Rivera (Santa Ana) on the Brazilian frontier, a distance of about 233 kilometres or 130 miles.

By the Concession the Government guarantees, for the term of forty years, interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on a capital of £5,000 sterling for each kilometre constructed. This guarantee will be sufficient, after providing for the annual charge for the Debenture Stock of the Company (hereinafter referred to), to pay Seven per cent. upon the Share Capital. The guarantee is payable half-yearly in gold, and will commence to accrue from the opening of a public service of each section of 50 kilometres.

The amount paid by the Government under the guarantee is, by the terms of the Concession, repayable without interest out of the excess earnings of the line after 8 per cent. has been earned on the full capital of £5,000 per kilometre.

This Railway is a continuation of the Central Uruguay line, and will give direct communication between Monte Video and Brazil. Passing through the centre of the northern half of the Republic, by way of the important town of San Fructuoso, it traverses a fertile and well watered district which is at present chiefly devoted to cattle estancias, it is very similar to the country served by the Central Uruguay line and, like it, has very great capabilities for development. The new line will also have beyond its frontier terminus the extensive province of Rio Grande do Sul, one of the most prosperous of the Empire of Brazil, and by its means a free interchange of traffic will be established between Southern Brazil and the port of Monte Video.

A large frontier trade now exists between the Uruguayan Republic and Brazil. The thriving town of Santa Ana is already an important centre, and the provision of railway facilities cannot fail to stimulate the trade considerably.

An agreement has been entered into with the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video (Limited), under which that Company will work and maintain the Railway in perpetuity, paying to this Company a proportion of the gross receipts varying on a sliding scale from 40 to 55 per cent.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. Robert Crawford, M. Inst. C.E. (who superintended the construction of the Central Uruguay Line), who undertakes in consideration of the Share Capital and a sum of £513,333 Six per cent. Debenture Stock or the proceeds thereof, to construct, complete and equip the railway to the satisfaction of the Government and the Company's engineers within the time prescribed by the concession and in conformity with its terms; to provide for a administrative and other expenses during construction; to provide the Company with £73,333 for working capital, and to procure the assignment of the concession to the Company.

The Contractor undertakes to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Share Capital until the opening of the line, the present issue being made for his account.

A translation of the Concession and of the Railway Law referred to therein, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Working Agreement and the Contracts with Mr. Robert Crawford, may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned. If the amount allotted is less than that which was applied for, the balance of the deposit, so far as is useful, will be credited towards the payment due on allotment.

If any instalment is not duly paid, the amount previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Application for shares must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged with the Company's bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Finsbury-circus, E.C., from the Company's Bankers, or from Messrs. Greenwood and Co., 28, Austinfriars, E.C.

The following is a specification pursuant to Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1857, of the dates and names of parties to contracts:—

October 26th, 1888.—Messrs. Greenwood and Co., and the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video, Limited (the Working Agreement).

October 27th, 1888.—The Company and Robert Crawford (Construction Contract).

October 27th, 1888.—Same parties (contract as to interest).

Dated 27th October, 1888.

NOW READY, Price 1s.

The Magazine of ART

For NOVEMBER,

Forming the First Part of the New Volume, and containing a Beautiful Etching of Meissonier's Picture "The Painter."

CONTENTS:

Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A.—I. By W. COSMO MONKHOUSE. With Four Illustrations.

"Realism" versus "Stoppiness." By W. P. FRITH, R.A.

Wells and its Cathedral.—By ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. With Five Illustrations.

The Liverpool Corporation Collection: The Walker Art Gallery.—I. By E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN. With Five Engravings.

The Portraits of Dante Gabriel Rossetti.—I. By WILLIAM M. ROSSETTI. With Five Illustrations.

"The Painter." Note on J. L. E. Meissonier's Picture. By the Editor.

Insignia of Mayoralty. By LEWIS F. DAY. Illustrated by the Author.

Old Arts and Modern Thoughts: the Bow of Iris. By J. E. HODGSON, R.A., Illustrated by the Author.

The Chronicle of Art: Art in October.

CASELL and COMPANY (Limited), and all Booksellers.

ENLARGEMENT OF

THE

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Edited by OSCAR WILDE.

The NOVEMBER PART, price 1s., commences the ENLARGED SERIES.

THE QUEEN of October 13, 1888, says:—"The progress of THE WOMAN'S WORLD is an event, but notwithstanding the improvement and unparalleled popularity the New Volume, which commences with the November issue, will be enlarged without alteration in price."

CASELL and COMPANY (Limited), Ludgate-hill, London.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW VOLUME BY MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE.
Ready this day, crown 8vo, 6s.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT OF THE AGE: and other Pleas and Discussions, including an Essay on "THE EDUCATION OF THE EMOTIONS." By FRANCES POWER COBBE, Author of "An Essay on Intuitive Morals," "Religious Duty," "The Hopes of the Human Race," &c.

VOLUME 7 of the NEW and UNIFORM EDITION of the COMPLETE WORKS of ROBERT BROWNING.
Ready this day, with a Portrait of Mr. Browning, crown 8vo, 5s.

In a Balcony: and Dramatis Personæ.
This Edition will consist of 16 volumes. A volume is published monthly.

POCKET EDITION of the LIFE and WORKS of CHARLOTTE, EMILY, and ANNE BRONTË.

To be completed in seven monthly volumes, each containing a frontispiece, bound in half-cloth, with cut or uncut edges. Price 1s. 6d. per volume.

VOL. I—JANE EYRE. By CHARLOTTE BRONTË, is ready this day.

NEW EDITION OF TURNER'S "T LEAVES."
Ready this day, the Fifth Edition, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

T LEAVES: a Collection of Pieces for Public Reading. By EDWARD F. TURNER, Author of "Tantler's Sister," "More T Leaves," &c.

POPULAR EDITION OF "RICHARD CABLE."
Ready this day, POPULAR EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s.

RICHARD CABLE: The Lightshipman. By the Author of "Mehalah," "John Herring," "Court Royal," &c.

POPULAR EDITION OF "ROBERT ELSMERE."
Now ready, the SIXTEENTH EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s.

ROBERT ELSMERE. By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, Author of "Miss Bretherton," &c.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOLLY BAWN."
Ready this day, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols., post 8vo.

UNDERCURRENTS,

By the Author of "Molly Bawn," "Airy Fairy Lilian," "Mrs. Geoffrey," &c.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 65.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER,

containing "FRENCH JANET," Chaps. 7-9. "NOT UNDERSTANDING OF THE PEOPLE." "A COACH DRIVE AT THE LAKES." (Concluded.) "NOTES BY A NATURALIST; an Autumn Ramble in Surrey," and "A LIFE'S MORNING," by the Author of "Demos," "Thyrza," &c., Chaps. 21-23, &c., &c.

* Messrs. SMITH, ELDER and CO. will be happy to send a Copy of their Catalogue Post Free on Application.

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

A GREAT ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

SCARCELY a year passes without the world being thrilled by some new discovery in the Electrical department of science. Just now we marvel at the achievements of the phonograph, and hazard all kinds of speculations as to its future, scarcely daring, in the light of what has been accomplished, to doubt the possibility of seeing our most extravagant fancies matters of every-day occurrence. Who, a score of years ago, ever dreamed that the accents of the human voice could be stored up, and re-emitted at will? Yet this wonder has come to pass, and it is even possible to treasure up the voices of lost friends, so that after death we may hear them again, every modulation and inflexion being faithfully preserved.

Modern wonders, however, cannot displace these inventions, which have ceased to be novelties, but which, nevertheless, have not lessened in value one iota. The telegraph, the electric light, and many other things—notably the electric bath—have steadily increased in usefulness, indeed, so common are they that we are apt to forget that there was a time when we had to do without them. Electricity never became a greater boon than when it was introduced as an adjunct to the bath. Crudely applied a quarter of a century ago, it proved its worth, and since then step by step it has been improved till now it is in the foremost rank of therapeutics. At no institution in London have greater improvements been made in this department of Electrical Science than at the Royal Galvanic Baths, 55, Marylebone-road, W., where everything that thought for the comfort of the bather can suggest is in operation. In bathing the body does not touch the bath, but rests upon a kind of hammock, and the electrified water gives a most delightful sensation of rest and refreshment to every part. No shock is ever experienced even by the most delicate, so carefully and so minutely is the current adapted to the bather's condition. On leaving the bath all risk of catching cold is obviated by the means adopted, suitably-warmed dressing-gowns and other wraps being used, so that the bather cools down naturally.

The sensation which follows the operation is one of extreme lightness and vigour, and this is not merely of a stimulative character but is really tonic in its effects. Brain-workers realize a wonderful amount of help, and the subjects of insomnia find the Electric Bath a boon. All derangements of the nervous system—Debility, Neuralgia, &c., &c., are amenable to this means.

One of the latest successes at the Royal Galvanic Baths has been the restoration of hearing power by a short course of baths in a case of pronounced Nervous Deafness. Acute paroxysms of Neuralgic and sciatic pains are often relieved instantaneously, and even where a patient is bent almost double with Lumbago the bath and a local application soon remove the trouble. It is not too much to say that there is scarcely a case of Rheumatic trouble of any kind that will not yield to the soothing influence of Electricity thus applied. By Electro-massage every muscle can be acted upon without causing fatigue, and even where muscular waste has set in it can be checked, and nutrition set up. Other complaints, such as Dyspepsia, Deranged Liver, Constipation, Headache, Paralysis, Deficient Circulation, Gout, &c., &c., are daily being successfully treated at this Institution. Prospectus, tariff of charges, and all information post free on application to the manager, Mr. J. K. PODE, 55, Marylebone-road (3 doors west of Baker-street Station), W.—[ADVT.]

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

The profits paid this year in cash by the SUN LIFE OFFICE have been exceptionally large, surpassing those hitherto given, and for which the Society has been so justly noted, and averaged 196 p.c. of the annual premium (nearly two premiums), payable in cash.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The above Extraordinary Results prove that a WITH PROFIT POLICY opened with the SUN LIFE OFFICE can be had at considerably LESS THAN COST PRICE.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted on favourable terms With and Without Profits.—Obtain and read the New Edition of the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, } Joint Actuaries.
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, }

BOUILLON FLEET.

THE NEW BEEF TEA.

GUARANTEED FROM PURE BEEF ONLY. With milk a fine drink for breakfast. For use in households.—See pamphlet "Bouillon Fleet and its Uses." Ask your dealers for it, or write to the Proprietors.

BOUILLON FLEET.—The New Beef Tea.

Free from fat. Easily Digested, HIGHLY STIMULATING, NUTRITIOUS, and Palatable: a cup of delicious Beef Tea prepared instantaneously (by adding boiling water to a dessert-spoonful of BOUILLON FLEET, at a cost of less than 2d.). A GOOD MORNING DRAUGHT.

AN EXCELLENT NIGHT CAP. Try it against any other Beef Tea now offered, and when you have convinced yourself of its superiority insist on having FLEET'S. Served in cups and for sale at all Clubs, Hotels, Bars, Crooners, Chemists, Confectioners, &c.—Bottles, 2s. 3d., 1s. 3d., and 6d., and of FLEET and CO., CAMBERWELL, or 1, FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON.

Sample (gratis, carriage paid) and name of nearest retailer sent on receipt of request to any one in town or country.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.